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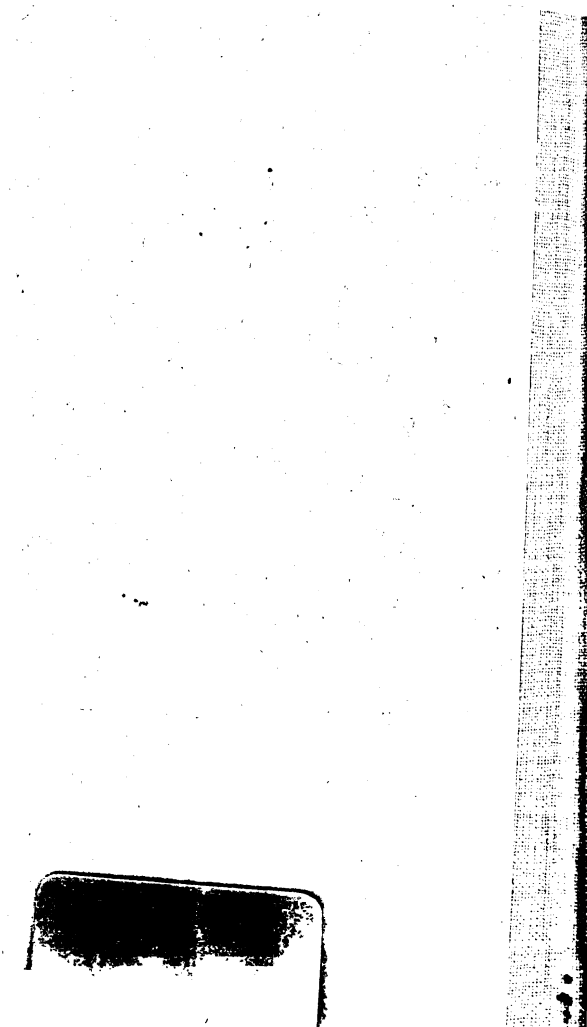
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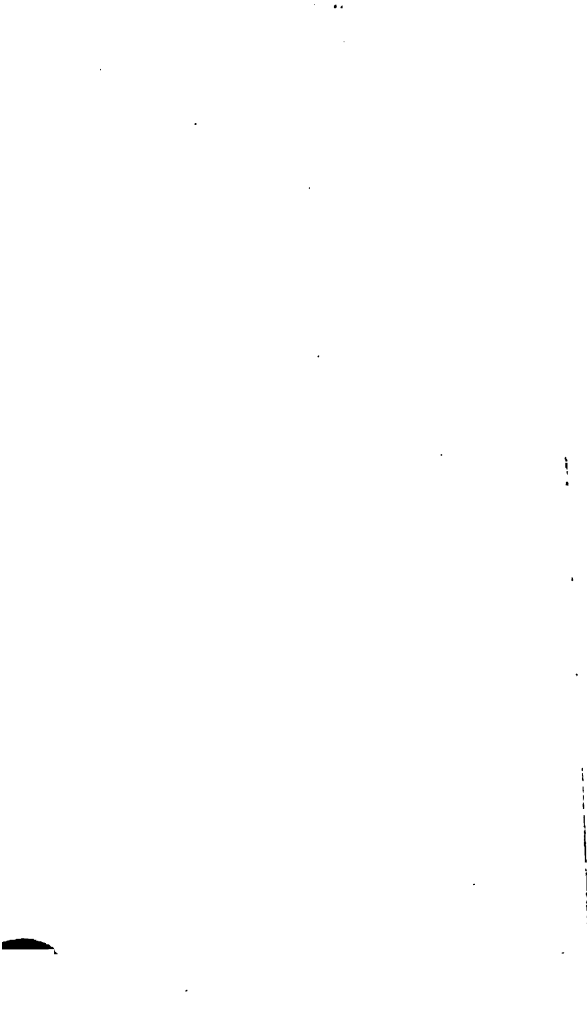
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Willetts
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RECOMMENDATIONS.

OF WILLETTS' GEOGRAPHY.

Mr. Daniel H. Barnes, A. M. Principal of Dutchess County Academy, whose reputation as a public teacher of youth, stands as high as that of any man in the state, has politely communicated to us his opinion in the following note—

Poughkeepsie June 2, 1814.

Mr. Potter,

I have received a copy of your "*Easy Grammar of Geography*," and in answer to the request therewith communicated, I am happy to inform you that the book as to its plan and arrangement, meets my *entire approbation*. The method of placing the *exercises* immediately after each principal division of the globe, and making them to include all the important facts previously laid down, appears to be admirably calculated to facilitate the rapid and correct progress of the students. The propriety of closing with astronomy is obvious.—The maps are neatly executed and being bound separately from the book, will be highly useful and convenient. I do not hesitate to say that in my estimation, this compendium of Geography, is preferable as a first book, to any which I have seen. I shall adopt it immediately in my department, and recommend it to the associated masters in this institution.

Yours respectfully.

D. H. BARNES.

From the Rev. William Hafferty, A. M. Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and principal of the Academy, Woodbury, New-Jersey.

Woodbury, March 31, 1818.

Mr. Potter,

Agreeable to your request, I have examined "*Willett's Easy Grammar of Geography*," and feel a pleasure in acquainting you that it meets my warmest approbation.

The matter which it contains is lucidly and methodically arranged, judiciously selected and strictly conformable to modern political changes in either Hemisphere. Such a book has long been considered a desideratum, by the student and the laborer in the vineyard of Science. The Atlas which accompanies the book, I consider a necessary and useful appendage—for, to attempt to communicate a knowledge of the divisions of the earth, and the relative positions of towns and countries by mere verbal descriptions, is as absurd as it is impracticable. From a conviction that the introduction of this book generally into our schools would be of the greatest utility, I hesitate not to recommend it to the public, and assure you that in future, I shall give it a decided preference in the seminary over which I preside.

Mr. Benjamin Tucker, who for many years was a teacher of the first standing and respectability in the city of Philadelphia, has favoured us with the following :

Philadelphia, 3d Mo 9th, 1818.

I have perused with a high degree of satisfaction "Willett's Easy Grammar of Geography," and am free to say, that I think it a compilation of distinguished merit—a judicious selection of useful facts, unincumbered with extraneous matter, constitutes a striking trait in the compendium; and the series of interrogatories which follow each division of the work, is peculiarly suited to exercise the ingenuity, as well as to facilitate the progress of the student.

A short but comprehensive section on astronomy adds considerably to the value of the epitome; and the accented "vocabulary of the names of places," if attended to in the manner recommended by the Compiler, will present an exercise both interesting and instructive.

Mr. John Griscom, a teacher of the first respectability in the city of New-York, has favoured us with the following note.

I have examined an "Easy Grammar of Geography,"

prepared by Jacob Willetts, and do not hesitate to say that the author, in my opinion, has fully attained the object he had in view: viz. to improve the popular little work of Goldsmith, and especially to adapt it more completely to the youth of this country. Thus improved, I consider it as one of the best geographical compends for the use of American Schools which has yet been published.

JNO. GRISCOM.

New-York, 7 Mo. 9th, 1814.

Mr Daniel Jaudon, an eminent Teacher in Philadelphia, says,

I likewise, have examined Willetts' "Easy Grammar of Geography," and am entirely of Mr. Griscom's opinion in regard to it.

D. JAUDON."

Mr. Andrew Beers, from whom the following note has been received, is now engaged in the arduous and important undertaking of writing a Gazetteer of his native state, Connecticut, similar in plan to Spafford's.

Danbury, July 14, 1814.

Mr. Potter,

Sir—I have thoroughly examined Mr. Willetts' "Easy Grammar of Geography" with the accompanying Atlas, published by you; and I might with much propriety (if needful) enter into the particulars of its high merits and great utility; but suffice it to say, that I have been an old teacher in the usual mode, of Geography and Astronomy, and I am now constrained to say, that I regret the many days, months, and I may even say years, I have spent in teaching according to the usual Books, only for the want of just such a one as you have hit upon. For young pupils it certainly exceeds any thing of the kind I ever saw. To study Geography and Astronomy without *Maps, Figures, &c.* is as absurd as to teach a child to call over the Alphabet without seeing the shape of the letters. The convenience of having the Atlas by itself is obvious, as it must be constantly used in search for an answer to every

question, which I readily conceive will be a kind of pleasing labour to the scholar, and soon make him a proficient in Geography. Yours, &c.

ANDREW BEERS.

Mr. ABIEL G. THOMPSON, who has been known in Dutchess county for many years, as a teacher of the first respectability, and who is now one of the instructors in Dutchess county Academy, has favored us with his opinion as follows :

Mr Potter,

I have examined Mr. Willetts' *Easy Grammar of Geography*. It is in my opinion, a work better calculated for the use of schools than any book of the kind with which I am acquainted. It contains all that is necessary to be committed to memory in the study of Geography, and a great variety of questions, which the pupil may answer by examining the Maps.

The Atlas which accompanies the book, contains number of Maps, sufficient to give a general idea of geography, and is a very useful appendage to the work.

Yours, &c.

ABIEL G. THOMPSON.

Mr. R. O K. BENNETT, from whom the following letter has been received, is a teacher of the first standing, who has for many years been employed in the city of Albany.

Albany June 24, 1814.

Dear Sir—Your "*Easy Grammar of Geography*" and accompanying Atlas, have been duly received. As an elementary book, it is justly entitled to a preference to any I have seen on the subject. It supplies what has long been wanting in common schools and academies, & what I have frequently heard called for—an easy epitome of Geography, at a moderate price and on a plan calculated to exercise the ingenuity, as well as the memory of pupils. Thoroughly convinced of its utility, I shall lose no time in introducing it into my school and shall be much rejoiced to find it in general use. The astonishing and true-

gratifying changes which have taken place in the political aspect of Europe will render it necessary for the compiler to make in a second edition (which I hope a discerning public will soon call for) some trifling alterations. Wishing you all the success to which the merits of this book justly entitle you, I remain,

Your obliged humble servant,
B. O. K. BENNETT.

Mr. P. Potter.

The following letter is from the author of the *Gazetteer of the state of New York*.

Albany, 7th Mo. 4, 1814.

Esteemed Friend,

I have examined thy "EASY GRAMMAR OF GEOGRAPHY" and the 'ATLAS,' with some care. For an elementary book, in common schools, the plan meets my entire approbation; and so far as I have been able to observe it is very well executed. Being a cheap and useful book it ought to, and probably will find its way into every school in the state. I had been long since solicited, by several persons employed in the instruction of youth, to write a work of this kind, on the same plan, and am very happy to see that my prospective labor may be dispensed with. Wishing thee very great success in thy literary enterprise,

I remain thy friend,

HORATIO GATES SPAFFORD.

Paraclete Potter.

David Brooks, Esq. well known to the public as having filled for many years the office of first judge of Dutchess county, and who has at different times been a member of the legislature of this state and of the United States has obligingly favored us with his opinion, as follows :
Mr Potter,

I have examined a small Tract entitled "An Easy Grammar of Geography for the use of Schools." &c. with an Atlas of Seven Maps, compiled by Jacob Willetts and published by you, and am fully of opinion that it will be

a very useful elementary book for beginners in Geography. The maps, although upon a small scale, appear very accurate, and the lines *distinctly marked*. They afford a more correct idea of the *relative* situation of places than those on a more extended scale; & being bound separate from the book, will be more durable and easy of inspection. I have no hesitation in recommending this book as a very useful *compend*; and the moderate price at which it is afforded, puts it in the power of every scholar to procure it.

Wishing an extensive circulation to this useful little treatise, I remain, sir your most obedient servant.

D. BROOKS.

Poughkeepsie, June 1st 1814.

The Rev. John Reed, A. M. Rector of Christ's Church, in the village of *Poughkeepsie*, has favored us with his opinion as follows.—

“I have examined Mr Willetts' “Easy Grammar of Geography,” together with the Maps accompanying it, and think it decidedly the best compendium of Geography for common schools yet presented to the public.”

The Rev. Cornelius C. Cuyler, A. M. Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, in *Poughkeepsie*, has politely furnished us with the following recommendation.

Poughkeepsie, June 2d. 1814.

Dear Sir,

I have given your edition of Mr. Willetts' Easy Grammar of Geography, for the use of schools, together with the small Atlas accompanying it, as careful a perusal as time and other avocations would permit, and feel a pleasure in informing you, that it appears to be well calculated to facilitate the young student, in the acquisition of geographical knowledge—I should therefore feel pleased to see it introduced into our schools. One of its principal excellencies is, that it will necessarily oblige the student to exercise other faculties besides his memory.

I remain yours, &c.

CORNELIUS C. CUYLER.

AN
EASY GRAMMAR
OF
GEOGRAPHY,
FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS,
UPON GOLDSMITH'S

MUCH APPROVED PLAN,

ILLUSTRATED WITH AN ATLAS OF SEVEN MAPS

BOUND SEPARATELY.

BY JACOB WILLETT'S,
*Author of "The Scholar's Arithmetic," A Com-
pendious System of Geography, &c. &c.*

TENTH EDITION.

POUGHKEEPSIE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY PARACLETE POTTER:
FOR HIMSELF, AND S. POTTER & CO.

Booksellers, Philadelphia:

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1826.

283117

DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the tenth day of May, in the thirty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Paraclete **(L. S.)** Potter, of the said District has deposited in this office the title of a book the right whereof he claims as proprietor in the words following to wit :

“ An Easy Grammar of Geography, for the use of “ Schools, upon Goldsmith’s much approved plan, illus- “ trated with seven maps. By Jacob Willetts.”

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled “ An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned.” And also to an act, entitled “ an Act, supplementary to an Act, entitled an act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.”

THERON RUDD,
Clerk of the District of New-York

ADVERTISEMENT
TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

The very general approbation with which three large editions of Willett's "*Easy Grammar of Geography*," have been received, and the great and still increasing demand for the work, have rendered the publisher solicitous of making it still more perfect, and thus increasing its claims to public patronage. Each succeeding edition has been found to require some corrections—In the present edition, several errors which had not before been noticed, have been corrected; and a variety of alterations and additions have also been made at the suggestion of intelligent friends all tending it is believed, to render the work more perfect and useful.

This fourth edition is sent abroad in the confident hope, that it will be found to possess *additional claims*, to the patronage of a liberal and enlightened public.

September 1818.

—♦—
ADVERTISEMENT,

To the Sixth Edition.

In the present edition an entire series of new questions on the maps, is introduced, which it is hoped will prove a useful exercise for learners, and thus impart an additional value to the work.

April, 1819.

PREFACE.

The compiler of the following little book is aware that it may be thought presumptuous, in one unknown to the world as an author, to add another to the many geographical works already before the public. His apology is, that among all the smaller elementary works hitherto published for teaching the science of geography, he has found none which his experience has not taught him to consider as defective. He begs however, that it may be distinctly understood that he has no pretensions to being considered the author of an original work. His object has been rather to make a useful than an original book. He has not hesitated therefore to avail himself freely of the labours of those who have gone before him.

In common with others engaged in the education of youth, he has long felt the want of a compendious treatise, which should embrace those facts necessary to be committed to memory by young beginners; and which should be entirely unincumbered with other matter. Goldsmith's smaller work was obviously designed to answer this purpose—but that has generally been thought to contain much superfluous matter in the part relating to Europe, while in some other parts the descriptions are meagre and imperfect. On the whole, however, the compiler thinks the plan of Goldsmith's work decidedly preferable for a first book in the study of Geography, to any heretofore published. In the arrangement of the following epitome, he has accordingly adopted the plan pursued in that book.

The idea of embodying in a series of questions all the material facts contained in the description of each quarter of the globe which was first introduced by Goldsmith and which is adopted in the following work, the compiler thinks peculiarly well calculated to advance the student, as it is at once an exercise of his invention and of his memory.

Another excellence peculiar to Goldsmith's *Easy Grammar*, was the Alphabetical table of proper names, "in which for the first time an attempt was made to fix the pronunciation of the names of places and countries." This table has not only been preserved in this epitome, but has been very considerably enlarged, by the addition of a number of new names of places and countries.

The compiler has thought it expedient to introduce into this work a concise view of Astronomy, a subject not treated of in Goldsmith's work at all. This article without occupying much space, will still he hopes, be found sufficient to give the pupil a general idea of the rudiments of that science.

It has been thought necessary to accompany this compendium with seven maps; for, though as Goldsmith observes, they add to the expense, nothing can be more absurd than for any person to attempt to teach Geography without a constant reference to them.

Goldsmith closes his preface with the following directions for the use of his *Compendium*.

which the compiler introduces here as equally applicable to the use of his own :—

“ The proper mode of using this little book to advantage, will, it is apprehended, be, to let the pupil commit the whole of the facts to memory, at the rate, perhaps of one, two or three a day, according to his age and capacity; taking care at the end of each section, to make him repeat the whole of what he has before learnt.”

“ In connexion with this labor, he may be usefully employed in examining the maps ; and in answering, in writing, the questions that are formed from them. If he read over also a part of the vocabulary each day, comparing the words with the places on some maps of a larger scale than could be bound up with this grammar, it may be affirmed, that half an hour only spent in this manner every day, will render any youth familiar with geography in the course of a few months.

“ He may then be called on to answer, without hesitation, the questions which are framed from and correspond with the facts stated in the grammar ; and if he be required to do this in writing, it will be the means of improving him in the art of composition, while it grounds him in all the fundamental principles of Geography.

“ That part which relates to the use of the globes, and which contains every fundamental problem, may be learnt at any time that the preceptor shall see fit. The questions founded on this part will be found a useful and agreeable exercise.”

AN
EASY GRAMMAR
OF
GEOGRAPHY.

DEFINITIONS.

GEOGRAPHY is a description of the earth, composed of land and water.

LAND.

The land consists of continents, islands, capes, peninsulas, isthmuses, mountains, and promontories.

A Continent is a large tract of land not separated by seas ; as Europe, America.

An Island is a tract of land surrounded with water ; as Cuba, Borneo. †

A Cape is a point of land jutting out into the sea ; as the Cape of Good Hope. If the point of land is high it is called a Promontory.

A Peninsula is land almost surrounded with water ; as Morea, Crimea, South America.

A mountain is an elevated range of land, passing through a country ; as the Alps, Andes, Aegany.

An isthmus is a narrow part of land, which joins a peninsula to the main land ; as the isthmus of Darien.

WATER.

The water consists of oceans, seas, gulfs, or bays, straits, lakes, rivers, and sounds.

An Ocean is a vast collection of water not separated by land ; as the Atlantic.

A Sea is a smaller collection of water communicating with the ocean ; as the Mediterranean.

A Gulf or Bay is a part of the ocean, running up into the land ; as the Gulf of Venice, Chesapeake bay.

A Strait is a narrow passage of water from one sea to another ; as the Straits of Gibraltar.

A Lake is a large collection of water in the interior parts of a country, surrounded by land ; as lake Superior.

A River is a stream of water issuing from springs, and gliding into the sea ; as the Hudson, Mississippi.

A Sound is a strait so shallow, that it may be sounded or measured with a lead and line ; as Long Island Sound.

OF MAPS.***DEFINITIONS.***

Latitude is the distance of a place, in degrees north or south from the Equator.

A Degree is sixty Geographic miles, and a minute the sixtieth part of a degree, or one Geographic mile.

The latitude of places upon maps is expressed by the figures which run up or down the sides.

If the figures increase upwards, the latitude is north; if downward the latitude is south.

Longitude is the distance of a place, in degrees, from the meridian of another place, as from the meridian of London or Philadelphia.

The longitude of places upon maps is expressed by the figures which run along the top and bottom.

When the figures increase from the right to the left, the longitude is west; and when from left to right the longitude is east.

In maps in general the top is northward, the bottom southward, the right hand eastward, and the left hand westward.

Distances upon maps are measured by means of a scale, which is generally placed in one of the corners.

Degrees and minutes are marked thus: as $41^{\circ} 40'$; forty one degrees and forty minutes.

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

Are to be answered by the pupil on the maps.

N. B. Let such questions as the following be asked of each definition.

Q What is a Lake?—point to one and name it.

Continent	Isthmus	Strait
Island	Ocean	River
Cape	Sea	Sound
Peninsula	Gulf	Lake
Mountain	Bay	

Which is the 20th degree of north latitude?

Which is the 40th degree of west longitude?

70° North Latitude.	10° West Longitude.
10° South Latitude.	20° East Longitude.
40° S. Lat.	60° E. Long.
80° N. Lat.	40° W. Long.
35° N. Lat.	100° W. Long.
65° S. Lat.	35° E. Long.
15° S. Lat.	140° E. Long.
0° Lat.	0° Long.
17° N. Lat.	71° W. Long.
44° S. Lat.	5° E. Long.
31° S. Lat.	180° W. Long.
90° N. Lat.	89° W. Long.

OF THE EARTH IN GENERAL.

The earth is a large globe, the diameter of which is nearly eight thousand miles ; and its surface contains nearly two hundred millions of square miles

The earth is ninety six million of miles from the sun. It moves round the sun in a year, which causes the changes of the seasons ; and turns on its own axis every twenty four hours, which occasions night and day.

More than two thirds of the globe is covered with water.

The land is divided into four parts, America, Europe, Asia. and Africa.

The water is divided into five oceans, the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Northern and Southern Ocean.

The population of the globe is estimated at about seven hundred millions of inhabitants.

NOTE. The compiler would recommend that after the scholar has recited his lesson he be taught to point out on the map every place that has occurred in it ; this will early accustom him to an acquaintance with the maps.

AMERICA.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION of AMERICA.

America extends from Cape Horn, lat. 56° south to the Frozen Ocean north, being upwards of 7000 miles in length. Its breadth varies from 37 to 5000 miles. It lies between the Atlantic on the east, and the Pacific on the west.

It is divided into North and South America, which are connected by the Isthmus of Darien.

The principal rivers in North America are Mississippi St Lawrence and Missouri; in South America are Amazon and La Plata.

The principal gulfs are Mexico, California and St Lawrence; the bays are Hudson's and Baffin's.

The principal straits are Bherring's, Davis' and Megellan

In America are the highest mountains in the world. The principal chains are the Allegany and Stony in North America; the Andes in South America.

America was discovered by Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, in the year 1492.

NORTH AMERICA

Is bounded north by unknown regions, east by the Atlantic ocean, south by the Isthmus of Darien, and west by the Pacific ocean.

North America is divided into the United States, British and Spanish possessions, and Greenland. There are immense tracts yet possessed by Indians.

The Allegany mountains extend in broken ridges from Georgia to the Hudson river; a branch crosses the Hudson at the Highlands, and extends northward between the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts and New-York, and unites with the Green Mountains of Vermont.

Cataract. In this country are the falls of Niagara, near the head of Lake Ontario. The water falls 150 feet perpendicular. The noise is heard at the distance of 15 or 20 miles.

THE UNITED STATES

Are bounded north by Canada and the Lakes, east by New Brunswick and the Atlantic ocean, south by the gulf of Mexico: West, Louisiana is embraced, the boundaries of which are not defined.

The principal lakes are lake of the Woods, Lake Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario, and Champlain

Lake Superior, is the largest collection of fresh

water in the world, being 1,600 miles in circumference.

The principal rivers are Mississippi, Ohio, Potomac, Susquehannah, Delaware, Hudson, and Connecticut.

The Mississippi has a course of about 2000 miles as it runs but only 1200 in a straight line.

The principal bays are Chesapeake, Delaware, and Casco.

The face of the country is agreeably diversified with plains and mountains, hills and dales.

Soil. In the United States is found every description of soil from the best to the worst.

Productions. In some part or other is found every kind of fruit, grain, plants, and roots, which are cultivated in Europe.

The United States are settled by Emigrants from various nations of Europe, of different religions, languages opinions and manners.

This is the second commercial nation in the world.

The exports in 1810 amounted to about sixty six millions of dollars. In 1818 they had increased to ninety three millions.

There are more than 400 banks.

The standing army is small, barely sufficient to garrison the different forts in the Union.

There are about a million of men in the United States capable of bearing arms.

The public debt in 1822, amounted to rising ninety three millions of dollars.

There is no religion established by law in this

country. Every one is left free to pursue the dictates of his conscience.

The form of Government is strictly republican.

The legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives. The seat of government is at Washington, in the district of Columbia.

There are 24 independent states which are divided into the New England or Eastern, the Middle, Southern and Western States.

New England comprises Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Middle Division comprises New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and the territory of Michigan.

Southern division comprises Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, the District of Columbia and Florida.

Western comprises, Louisiana, Missouri and the territory of Arkansas.

Climate The Eastern and Middle states are healthy, but subject to great extremes of heat and cold. The Southern states have a milder climate and are generally healthy except along the sea shore.



VERMONT

Is bounded north by Lower Canada, east by New Hampshire, south by Massachusetts, west by New York.

This state is divided from north to south by the Green mountains.

The principal rivers are Otter, Onion, and Lamoyille.

The lakes in this state are Champlain and Memphremagog.

The chief towns are Bennington, Windsor, Rutland, Burlington, Vergennes, and Montpelier.

Bennington is the largest town in this state, but Montpelier is the seat of government.



NEW HAMPSHIRE

Is bounded north by Lower Canada, east by the Atlantic and Maine, south by Massachusetts, and west by Vermont.

This state has but eighteen miles sea coast.

The White mountains in this state, are the highest land in the United States, being 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. This state is deemed mountainous.

The principal rivers are Connecticut, Merrimack, and Piscataqua.

The lakes are Winnipissiogee and Umbagog.

The chief towns are Portsmouth Exeter, Concord, Keene, Charlestown, and Amherst. Concord on the Merrimack, is the present seat of government.

At Hanover on Connecticut river is Dartmouth College.

MAINE.

Is bounded north by Lower Canada, east by New Brunswick, south by the Atlantic, and west by New Hampshire.

Climate — This state has a coast of nearly 100 miles ; consequently is exposed to the northeast winds. The winters, though cold and long, are generally serene.

The chief towns are Portland, York, Hallowell, Wiscasset, Machias, and Bath.

The largest bays that indent this coast, are Casco, Penobscot, and Machias.

The principal rivers are Penobscot, Kennebeck, Androscoggin, Saco and St. Croix.

The soil near the sea is considered unproductive, but inland, on the rivers, it is good. Indian corn dwindles as you proceed north.

The exports consist chiefly of lumber and fish.

Face of the country — Maine, though rough and broken, is not mountainous.

MASSACHUSETTS

Is bounded north by New Hampshire and Vermont, east by the Atlantic, south by Connecticut, Rhode Island and the Atlantic, and west by New York.

The principal rivers are Connecticut, Merrimack, Charles, and Taunton.

The capes are Cape Cod, Cape Ann, Malabar, and Poge.

The Bays are Boston, Barnstable, and Buzzard's.

There are several islands that belong to this state; the principal are Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, Plumb and Elizabeth Islands. The inhabitants on Nantucket, depend principally upon the whale fishery for a livelihood.

In Massachusetts every town of fifty families is by law, obliged to support a school. Harvard University, at Cambridge, is one of the most celebrated in the United States.

The chief towns are Boston, Salem, Newburyport, Charlestown, New Bedford, and Worcester.

Boston is the capital of Massachusetts, and is considered the second commercial town in the United States.

RHODE ISLAND

Is bounded north and east by Massachusetts, south by the Atlantic, west by Connecticut.

The chief towns are Newport, Providence, Bristol and Warren. Providence is the present seat of government.

The principal rivers are Providence, Taunton, and Patucket.

Naraganset bay is the largest in the state, and

embosoms the islands of Rhode Island, Canonicut and Prudence. Block Island is the most southern land of this state.

The climate of this state is esteemed the best in the United States. The soil is better adapted to pasturage than cultivation.

In this state the inhabitants have distinguished themselves by promoting Manufactures.— There are 76 cotton factories within 30 miles of Providence.

Schools are not established by law, and few are supported except in the mercantile towns.

The celebrated Roger Williams was the founder of this state, and first settled at Providence.

CONNECTICUT

Is bounded north by Massachusetts, east by Rhode Island, south by Long island sound and west by New York.

The chief towns are New Haven, Hartford, New London, Middletown, and Norwich. New Haven and Hartford are the seats of government.

The principal rivers are Connecticut, Housatonic or Stratford, and Thames.

Public and private schools are numerous—Yale College at New Haven is justly celebrated

Connecticut is a hilly country, though not mountainous. The soil is good but in general stony.

The chief trade of this state is to the West Indies.

Character.—The people of Connecticut are remarkably industrious and economical.

NEW YORK

Is bounded north by Canada and Lake Ontario, east by Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont, south by Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, west by Pennsylvania, Canada, and lakes Erie and Ontario.

This state is better situated for trade, than any in the union.

The principal rivers are Hudson, East, Mohawk and Genessee.

The lakes are Oneida, George, Seneca, Cayuga, and Canandaigua.

The principal islands are Long Island, York Island and Staten Island.

This state is celebrated for its medicinal Springs ; among which are Ballstown, Saratoga, and New Lebanon.

The chief towns are New York, Albany, Hudson, Troy, Poughkeepsie, Schenectady, Watertford, Newburgh, then Geneva, Canandaigua, Lansingburgh, and Utica. New York is the first commercial city in the United States. Albany is the present seat of government.

The eastern part of this state is hilly, the western more level, and the soil of an excellent quality.

In the western parts of the state are many salt springs, from which 500,000 bushels of salt are made annually.

The staple produce is wheat, of which about a million of bushels are exported annually.

Literature, which was formerly too much neglected in this state, has of late received a good deal of attention. Within the last few years about two millions of dollars have been appropriated for the support of seminaries of learning.

In the western part of the state are the remains of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, and Tuscaroras, usually called the six nations of Indians.

NEW JERSEY

Is bounded north by New York, east by the Atlantic and New York, south by Delaware Bay, and west by Pennsylvania.

The principal rivers are Delaware, Rariton, Passaic and Hackensack. In Passaic are falls of about seventy feet perpendicular.

The chief towns are Trenton, Burlington, Brunswick, Newark, and Princeton.

Trenton is the seat of government.

Soil. The southern part of this state is very barren, the northern productive.

The commerce of this state is carried on almost entirely with Philadelphia and New York.

Princeton College is in this state.

PENNSYLVANIA

Is bounded north by New York and a part of Lake Erie, east by New Jersey and New York, south by Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, and west by Ohio and Virginia.

The principal rivers are Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Monongahela and Allegany.

The chief towns are Philadelphia, Lancaster, Carlisle, Pittsburgh, York and Harrisburgh.

Philadelphia, next to New York, is the largest city in the United States.

Harrisburgh is the present seat of government.

Wheat is the staple grain in this state.

Twenty thousand tons of iron have been wrought and exported in a year.

This state contains some of the first rate land, particularly in the vallies. No part of the United States is better cultivated than some parts of Pennsylvania.

Near Pittsburg there are inexhaustible mines of coal.

This state was founded by William Penn, a Quaker, whose friendly intercourse with the Indians has rendered his name memorable.

**DELAWARE**

Is bounded north by Pennsylvania, east by the Atlantic and the bay and river Delaware, south and west by Maryland.

There are no rivers of note in this state.

The chief towns are Dover, Wilmington, and Newcastle. Dover is the seat of government.

The southern part of this state is low, and a considerable part is covered with stagnant water which renders it unhealthy.

The wheat raised in Delaware is considered the best in the United States.

OHIO

Is bounded north by Lake Erie, and the Michigan Territory, east by Pennsylvania, south by Ohio river and west by Indiana

The chief towns are Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Zanesville, Marietta and Columbia

Zanesville is the seat of government.

The principal rivers are Muskingum, Hocking, Sciota, the Great and Little Miamies, and Sandusky.

The air is generally milder than in any states on the Atlantic, in the same latitude

The eastern part of this state is hilly; the western level; the whole productive.

In this state are remnants of many ancient fortifications, which bespeak a race of men more persevering than the present Indians.

That part called New Connecticut lies south of Lake Erie, and is mostly settled by emigrants from Connecticut.

INDIANA

Is bounded north by Lake Michigan and north Western Territory, east by the state of Ohio, south by the Ohio river and west by Illinois. The chief towns are Vincennes, Vevay, Brookville and Corydon.

The principal rivers are Ohio, Wabash, and White river.

The settlements in this state have been very rapid, the soil being of an excellent quality.

Here are found the bones of the Mommoth, an animal of enormous magnitude, now extinct.



ILLINOIS

Is bounded north by the North Western Territory, east by Indiana, south by Ohio river, and west by the Mississippi.

The chief towns are Kaskaskias, Cahokia, and Goshen.

The principal rivers are Illinois, Kaskaskias and Mississippi

This state is very level ; two thirds of it consists of extensive natural meadows.

The soil is productive, and the climate healthy.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY

Is bounded north by the straits of Michilimackinack, east by Lakes Huron, St. Clair and Lake Erie, south by Ohio and Indiana, and west by Lake Michigan.

Detroit is the principal town. Michilimackinack, an island in the strait of the same name, has on it a fort and a village.

The land in this territory is very fertile and level, and is inhabited chiefly by indians.



MARYLAND

Is bounded north by Pennsylvania, east by Delaware and the Atlantic, south and west by Virginia.

Chesapeake Bay divides this state into eastern and western division. This bay is the largest in the United States.

The principal rivers are Susquehannah, Potomac, Pocomoke, Patapsco and Patuxent.

The chief towns are Baltimore, Annapolis, Frederickstown, and Elizabethtown.

Annapolis is the seat of government.

About one quarter of the inhabitants are slaves.

The farmers live remote from each other, often several miles distant.

The eastern, and part of the western shore of Maryland is level, covered in many places with stagnant water, which renders it unhealthy.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT.

The district of Columbia lies on each side of the Potomac, and is ten miles square; it is under the Government of the United States.

It was ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia.

The chief towns are Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown; the first is the seat of the national government.

The President's house in the city of Washington is built of white free stone, 70 by 85 feet, two stories high.

VIRGINIA

Is bounded north by Maryland, and a part of Pennsylvania, east by Maryland and the Atlantic, south by North Carolina and a part of Tennessee, west by Kentucky, and Northwest by the river Ohio.

Virginia is the oldest English settlement in North America.

The chief towns are Norfolk, Richmond, Williamsburgh, York-town, and Petersburg.

Richmond is the seat of government.

Mount Vernon in this state was the residence of the late Gen. Washington.

The principal rivers are Potomac, Rappahannock, York, James, and Kanhaway.

The principal mountains are the Blue Ridge, North, Jackson, and Laurel.

The summits of the Blue Ridge are next in height to the White Hills in New Hampshire.

The natural bridge over Cedar Creek is a great curiosity, being about 200 feet from the water and is 45 feet long, 60 wide, and 40 thick, composed of solid limestone.

For about 100 miles from the sea to the head of the tide waters, the country is level, and appears to have been once covered with the ocean. West of this it is hilly and in some parts mountainous.

From Virginia are exported large quantities of tobacco, wheat, rice, and cotton.

KENTUCKY

Is bounded north by Ohio river, east by Virginia, south by Tennessee, and west by Mississippi.

The chief towns are Frankfort, Lexington, Louisville and Bourbon

Frankfort is the seat of government.

The principal rivers are Kentucky, Licking, Sandy, Cumberland and Greene.

Vegetation commences nearly a month earlier in this state than in Ohio and Pennsylvania

Wheat and Tobacco are the staple commodities. Salt petre, copperas and alum are among the minerals of Kentucky.

The trade of this state is down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans.

Soil.—Some parts of Kentucky are very productive, others barren.

NORTH CAROLINA

Is bounded north by Virginia, east by the Atlantic, south by South Carolina, and west by Tennessee.

The chief towns are Newbern, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Raleigh, and Edenton.

Raleigh is the seat of government.

The principal rivers are Roanoke, Neuse, Cape Fear, Chowan and Pamlico.

The sounds in this state are Pamlico, Albemarle and Core.

The Great Dismal Swamp in this state covers more than 500 square miles.

About 200 miles from the sea is a subterraneous wall of 22 inches thick 12 or 14 feet high and 300 feet in length, but when made or for what use, is unknown.

For 70 or 80 miles from the sea the country is level and barren but further west, hilly like the northern states.

Near the sea it is unhealthy, but healthy in the interior part.

Cotton is produced in this state.

The capes are Hatteras, Fear, and Lookout.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Is bounded north by North Carolina and Tennessee, east by the Atlantic, south and west by Georgia.

The chief towns are Charleston, Beaufort, Columbia and Camden.

Columbia is the seat of government.

Charleston is noted for the hospitality of its inhabitants. It stands at the conjunction of Ashley and Cooper rivers.

The principal rivers are Savannah, Edisto, San-ee, Pedee, Ashley and Cooper.

The winters are pleasant, snow and frost are seldom seen.

In many parts of this, as well as in other of the southern states, slaves perform all the manual labour.

Cotton and rice are the principal exports.

Near the sea shore are many swamps, which render the inhabitants subject to bilious fevers.

***TENNESSEE***

Is bounded north by Kentucky and a part of Virginia, east by North Carolina, south by Georgia, Alabama, and the state of Mississippi, west by the Mississippi river.

The chief towns are Knoxville, Nashville, Jonesborough, and Clarkesville.

Knoxville is the seat of government.

The principal rivers are Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, and Clinch.

The climate is mild and healthy.

The Chickasaw Indians inhabit this state, who boast of never having shed the blood of a white man.

GEORGIA

Is bounded north by Tennessee, and northeast by South Carolina, east by the Atlantic, south by Florida and west by Alabama.

The principal rivers are Savannah, Ogeechee, Altamaha, Satilla, and St. Mary's.

The chief towns are Savannah, Augusta, Sunbury, Frederica, Louisville, and Millidgeville.

Millidgeville is the seat of government.

The Creek Indians inhabit the middle part of this state and are the most numerous and most civilized tribe in the U. States.

Oranges, figs, pomegranates, and most of the tropical fruits flourish here.

ALABAMA

Is bounded north by Tennessee, east by Georgia, south by Florida, and west by Mississippi.

The principal rivers are Alabama, Tombigbee, Coosa, and Tallapoosa.

The chief towns are Huntsville, St. Stephens, Mobile, and Blakeley.

Cotton is the staple production.

MISSISSIPPI

Is bounded north by Tennessee, east by Alabama, south by the gulf of Mexico and Louisiana and west by the Mississippi river

The principal rivers are Yazoo, Pearle, Amit, Black, and Pascagoula.

The chief towns are Natches, Washington, Port Gibson, Woodville, and Monricello.

The Ghactaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee Indians have settlements in this state, and are making rapid advances in civilization.

Palmyra on the Mississippi is a pleasant settlement of New England people.

LOUISIANA

Is bounded east by Mississippi state and river, south by the Gulf of Mexico, west by New Mexico. The northern boundary is undefined.

The principal rivers are Mississippi, Red, Ouachitta, Black, and Sabine.

The largest lakes are Ponchartrain and Maurepas

The chief towns are New Orleans, Natchitoches, Alexandria, and Baton Rouge.

Louisiana was purchased of France for fifteen millions of dollars.

MISSOURI

Is bounded north by the fortieth degree of north latitude, east by the Mississippi, south by Arkansaw. The western boundary is undefined.

The principal rivers are Mississippi, Missouri, Osage, and Grand.

The chief towns are St. Louis, St. Charles, St. Geneveive. and Franklin.

The famous lead mines lie about 50 miles west of St. Geneveive. The ore is very abundant and exceedingly rich

ARKANSAW TERRITORY

Is bounded north by Missouri, east by Mississippi, south by Louisiana. The western boundary is undefined.

The principal rivers are, Mississippi, Arkansaw, and White.

The chief town is Arkansaw.

EAST AND WEST FLORIDA

Are bounded north by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, east by the Atlantic; south by the Gulf of Mexico. The western boundary is undefined.

The principal rivers are St. Johns and Apalachicola.

The chief towns in East Florida, are St. Augustine, the capital, St. Marks, and New Smyrna; in West Florida, Pensacola.

The climate admits of raising two crops of Indian corn in a year.

Florida was purchased of Spain for two millions of dollars.

QUESTIONS

ON THE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

What states are divided by the river Potomac ?

What state lies south of Lake Ontario ?

Into which of the United States does the Chesapeake run ?

What course does Vermont lie from Pennsylvania ?

What course does the Hudson river run ?

Where does the Genessee empty ?

Where does the Alabama empty ?

What direction does the city of Washington lie from Philadelphia ?

Where does the Potomac empty ?

How is Albany situate ?

Is Baltimore or Annapolis the more northerly ?

On what river is Alexandria situate ?

Where are the Ballstown springs situate ?

What course does James River run ?

Between what states is Lake Champlain ?

Where is Cape May ?

Where does the Illinois empty ?

In what state and what part of the state is Bennington ?

Which is the most westerly, Seneca or Cayuga lake ?

How is Detroit situate ?

What large town stands on the Piscataqua ?

On what river is Hartford situate ?

Where are the Cahoes Falls ?

Where is Egg Harbor ?

- What river divides New Jersey from Pennsylvania, and where does it empty ?
Where is Cape Henlopen ?
Where is lake George ?
What and where is Passamaquoddy ?
Where does the Thames empty, and what town stands near its mouth ?
Where does the Juniatta empty ?
Where is the Tioga river ?
How is Pittsburgh situate ?
Where does the Schuylkill empty ?
On what river is Richmond situate ?
Between what two rivers does the Rappahannock run ?
Where is Presque Isle ?
Where and what is Sag Harbor ?
Where does Connecticut river rise and empty, between and through what states does it run ?
Is Poughkeepsie on the east or west side of Hudson river ?
Between what two rivers is Philadelphia ?
Where is Ticonderoga ?
Where does the Wabash empty ?
Where are the falls of St. Anthony ?
Where is cape Hatteras ?
What course is Lancaster from Philadelphia ?
What two islands are those that lie south of Massachusetts ?
On what river is Natches ?
Where does the Mohawk rise and empty ?
Where are the straits of Michilimackinac ?
Where does the Ohio river rise and empty, and what states does it divide ?
On what river is Washington situate ?

- Where is cape Charles ?
 How is New Haven situate ?
 Where is Cape Cod ?
 What large lake lies entirely in the U. States ?
 Where does York river empty ?
 On what river is Utica ?
 Where is cape Henry ?
 Where does Otter Creek empty ?
 What states are bounded on the west by the
 Mississippi river ?
 Where is Great Sodus ?
 Where does the Penobscot empty ?
 How is Boston situate ?
 How is Plattsburgh situate ?
 Where does the Shenandoah empty ?
 Where does the Susquehannah rise and empty,
 and through what states does it run ?
 Is Trenton, or Burlington the more northerly,
 and on what river are they ?
 What islands lie south of Connecticut ?
 Where is Sackett's Harbor ?
 What town stands near the junction of Wabash
 and White rivers ?
 In what river is Muscle Shoals ?
 What two towns are situate on the Merrimack
 river ?
 What are the names of the three towns in New
 Jersey near New York city
 What is the latitude and longitude of Boston ?
 What towns are situate on the Ohio river, be-
 tween Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.
 Where is Miami Bay ?
 What is the name of the inlet of Edenton ?

How is Geneva situate ?

What towns are situate in or near the latitude of 40° ?

What course do Yazoo and Alabama rivers run, and where do they empty ?

What is the latitude and longitude of Frankfort ?

Name the four towns on the east side of Hudson river ?

What two towns lie opposite the rapids in Ohio river ?

Near what lake and in what state are the Salt Springs ?

What two large rivers empty into the Ohio near its mouth ?

On what bay is Plymouth ?

What four towns lie on the west side of Delaware river ?

What is the latitude and longitude of Philadelphia ?

What directions are Augusta and Ebenezer from Savannah

On what bay is Portland ?

Name the rivers in Vermont as they come in course, beginning at the north ?

On what river is Fayetteville ?

What three towns lie north of Boston, in the same state ?

What is the latitude and longitude of Charleston, South Carolina ?

In what part of the state of Ohio are Cincinnati and Chillicothe ?

What three towns lie on the east side of Susquehanna river ?

What is the latitude and longitude of Savannah?
In what state do the Allegany and Susquehanna
rivers rise?

What two towns stand on Otter Creek?

What town stands near the mouth of the Ohio?

Name the five towns on the west side of Hudson
river?

What two towns stand near the junction of the
two Cape Fear rivers?

What five rivers empty into Chesapeake bay
from the west?

What two rivers unite near Edenton?

What is the latitude and longitude of Natches?

What three towns are situate on Cumberland
river?

What rivers form the Santee?

What is the latitude and longitude of New York?

On what river is Penobscot?

What towns lie on the Potomac south of Wash-
ington?

By what name is the head of Savannah river
called?

By what two names is the river called that emp-
ties into Pamlico Sound?

What is the latitude and longitude of Washing-
ton city?

What is the name of the inlet between Capes
Hatteras and Lookout?

What towns lie near the mouth of the Mohawk?

On what bay is New Bedford?

Between what lakes are Niagara Falls?

What states are intersected by the 40° of north
latitude?

What states are bounded by the Atlantic ocean?

What towns lie on the Ohio, between Cincinnati and its mouth?

What towns are situate on lake Champlain?

What towns lie on the west side of Connecticut river?

What states lie south of the 35° of north latitude?

What states lie between the 35° and 40° of north latitude?

Through what states would a person pass in travelling from New York to Washington?

From Philadelphia to Boston? From Portland to Cincinnati? From Baltimore to Savannah?

What rivers would one cross in going from Providence to Baltimore?

How would one sail from Philadelphia to Baltimore?

What states lie between 40° and 45° of north latitude?

GREENLAND

Is bounded north by the north pole, east by the Frozen ocean, south it terminates in Cape Farewell, and west by Davis's Straits.

This country is cold and barren ; and but thinly inhabited. It is subject to Denmark.

The coast of Greenland is famous for the whale fishery.

BRITISH AMERICA.

The British possessions are divided into Upper and Lower Canada, New Britain, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, to which are annexed the islands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and St. Johns.

NEW BRITAIN.

This country lies round Hudson's Bay, and is bounded north and west by unknown regions, east by Davis's Straits and south by Canada.

The whole of this country lies in a cold region, and is inhabited by different tribes of Indians.

The quadrupeds in winter become white like snow.

UPPER AND LOWER CANADA

Are bounded north by New-Britain, east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, south by New Brunswick and the United States, west by unexplored forests.

The principal rivers are St. Lawrence, Ottawas, and Trois Riveres

The river Ottawas divides Lower from Upper Canada.

The chief towns are Quebec and Montreal in Lower Canada; Kingston, Queenstown and York in Upper.

Quebec is a very strongly fortified town.

NOVA SCOTIA.

This is a great Peninsula, lying between the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic ocean.

The chief towns are Halifax and Annapolis.

The tide in the Bay of Fundy is said to rise from 45 to 60 feet, which is considerably higher than in any other part of the world.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Is bounded north by Canada, east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence. south by the Bay of Fundy, and west by Maine and Canada.

The chief towns are St. Johns and Fredericktown.

St. Johns is the largest river in the province.

The principal islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence are Newfoundland, St. Johns, Cape Breton, and Anticosti

The Banks of Newfoundland are celebrated for the immense quantity of codfish caught on them. There are annually employed in this business 3000 sail of vessels, and 100,000 seamen.

SPANISH PROVINCES

IN NORTH AMERICA.

MEXICO OR NEW SPAIN

Is bounded north by unexplored forests, east by Louisiana, and the Gulf of Mexico, south by Guatemala, and west by the Pacific ocean

The principal rivers are Rio Bravo or del Norte, and Colorado.

The chief towns are Mexico, Puebla, Acapulco, Vera Cruz, and Santa Fee.

Mexico is the most ancient city in America.

Antissana, a hamlet 13,500 feet above the level of the sea, is the highest spot inhabited on the globe.

Pine apples and dates are the natural productions of this country.

The land along the sea shore is low, but gradually rises in the interior to an elevation of 6,000 or 8,000 feet, where it spreads into extensive plains called table lands.

California, sometimes called New Albion, lying on the Pacific ocean, belongs to this government.

GUATIMALA

Is bounded north by Mexico, east by the Caribbean sea, south by the isthmus of Darien, and west by the Pacific

The principal rivers are the Chiapa, and Rio St. Juan

The largest lakes are Nicaragua and Leon.

The chief towns are Guatimala, Chiapa de los Indios, Grenada, and Truxillo.

This is said to be the most populous country in Spanish America.

The bay of Honduras is celebrated for its trade in logwood and mahogany.

The soil is very fertile and the indigo cultivated here, of the first quality.

THE NATIVE TRIBES

Inhabit Greenland, Labrador, the regions round Hudson's Bay, and extensive regions in the north western parts of North America.

WEST INDIES.

These islands lie between North and South America in the form of a semicircle, and belong to Great Britain, Spain, Sweden and Denmark.

Great Britain claims

Jamaica,
Barbadoes,
Antigua,
St. Christophers,
St Vincent,
Dominico,
Grenada,
Eustatia,

Trinidad,
Montserat,
Nevis.
Virgin Isles,
Martinique,
Gaudaloupe,
St. Lucia,
Tobago.

The four last were taken from the French during the late war, and will probably be restored.

Spain claims

Cuba,
Porto Rico,

Margaretta,

E

Sweden claims

St. Bartholomew,

Denmark claims

St. Thomas, St. Croix, or Santa Cruz.

Hayti, or St. Domingo is possessed by the blacks and by them erected into an independent empire.

The Bahamas lie north of Hayti and Cuba.

The Caribbee islands extend from Tobago on the south, to the Virgin islands on the north.

These islands are sometimes known by the name of great and little Antillas.

The Bermuda or Somers islands lie 400 leagues east of Carolina, and are about 400 in number.

These islands produce molasses, rum and sugar.

OF GEOGRAPHY.

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A SUMMARY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Countries.	Length.	Breadth	Sq. miles.	Population.
North America,	5,178	4570		
U. States,	1,250	1040	1000,000	9,625,734
Vermont,	157	90	10,000	235,764
New Hampshire,	168	55	9,400	244,061
Maine,	300	170	40,000	298,335
Massachusetts,	190	90	6,200	523,287
Rhode Island,	47	37	1,300	83,059
Connecticut,	100	72	4,675	275,248
New York,	350	300	44,000	1,372,812
New Jersey,	170	52	8,320	277,575
Pennsylvania,	283	157	46,000	1,049,398
Delaware,	90	24	2,000	72,749
Ohio,	200	200	39,128	581,434
Indiana,	270	130	35,000	147,388
Illinois,				55,241
Michigan,	240	155	35,000	8,896
Maryland,	134	110	14,000	407,350
Columbia District,	10	10	100	33,039
Virginia,	446	224	70,000	1,065,367
Kentucky,	250	200	50,000	564,317
N. Carolina,	450	180	50,000	638,829
S. Carolina,	200	125	25,000	
Tennessee,	400	104	40,000	422,813
Georgia,	600	250	50,000	340,989
Alabama,				127,909
Mississippi,	330	278	90,000	75,448
Louisiana,			100,000	153,407
Missouri,				77,586
Arkansas,				14,273
E. & W. Florida,	600	130		

On what island is Havanna?

Where is the island of Anticosti?

Name some of the principal Caribbee islands?

On which side of the Mississippi is New Orleans?

Where is the great Bank of Newfoundland?

Where does the Shallow river empty?

Where is the lake of the Woods?

Where is Chesterfield Inlet?

Near what ocean does the Missouri rise, and what course does it run?

How is Louisiana situate?

In what island is Louisburg?

Where is Nelson river?

On what river is Santa Fee?

Where is cape Antonio?

What is the name of the south cape of California?

How are Vera Cruz and Acapulco situate?

Where is Savanna le Mar?

Where is Columbia river?

Where is the island of St. Johns?

Where is Bristol bay?

Where is Naraganset bay?

What sea, bays and gulf lie between North and South America?

What two forts are on James's Bay?

There are four principal bays and three gulfs in N. America, what are their names?

What is the lat. and long. of New Orleans?

Which is the largest of the West India Islands? which the second, third and fourth?

There are eleven large lakes in N. America, what are their names, beginning at the north?

- What is the lat. of Quebec ?
- What does the river Assenboyne connect ?
- Name five of the largest rivers in N America.
- What separates the bays of Honduras and Cam-
peachy ?
- There are in N. America four noted straits, what
are their names and situation ?
- What is the lat of Mexico and Augusta ?
- How many degress of latitude are between Phi-
ladelphia and Admiralty bay ?
- There are five large rivers that empty into the
Mississippi river, what are their names ?
- What are the names of the islands that lie in the
Gulf of St Lawrence ?
- What course is New Orleans from Boston ?
- There are six capes that belong to large penin-
sulas, what are their names ?
- What large lakes lie between the lat. of 40° and
 50° north, and the long. of 80° and 90° west ?
- How many degrees of lat. are there between
New Orleans and Cape Farewell ?
- How many degrees of long. are there between
Boston and Philadelphia ?

SOUTH AMERICA

South America is a great Peninsula, many parts of which are very luxuriant.

Mines of gold and silver are found in abundance. Those of Potosi are particularly celebrated.

In this country are the largest rivers and loftiest mountains in the world.

The Andes stretch along the Pacific Ocean, from the isthmus of Darien to the Straits of Magellan 4,300 miles. The height of Chimborazo, the most elevated point is about three miles and three quarters above the level of the sea.

South America comprehends New Grenada, Caraccas, Peru, Chini, Paraguay, belonging to Spain; Brazil to Portugal; Guiana to different European powers; Amazonia and Patagonia to the Aborigines.

NEW GRENADA

Is bounded north by the Caribbean sea, east by Caraccas, south by Peru and Amazonia, and west by the Pacific ocean.

The chief towns are Bogota, Porto Bello, Parama and Carthagena.

The principal river is Magdalena.

The seasons are distinguished only by dry and wet not by summer and winter.

Near the city of Bogota, is the highest cataract in the world. The Funza, a considerable river, falls from the Andes 600 feet perpendicular.

The country formerly called Terra Firma is now divided into New Grenada and Caraccas.

CARACCAS, NOW COLOMBIA

Is bounded north by the Caribbean sea, east by Guiana, south by Amazonia, and west by New-Grenada.

The chief towns are Maracaybo, Barcelona, and Coro.

The Oronoko is the largest river, and Maracaybo the principal lake.

In this country is found the Maniti, an amphibious animal supposed to be the fabulous mermaid of antiquity.

PERU

Is bounded north by New Grenada, east by Amazonia, south by Chili, and west by the Pacific ocean.

The chief towns are Lima, Quito, Cuzco, and Arequipa.

This would be a delightful country were it not that furious tempests, attended with thunder and lightning are frequent.

The soil is astonishingly fruitful. While some of the herbs are decaying others are springing up. Men are reaping and sowing in the different fields at the same time.

In some parts of Peru and Chili it never rains, but dews supply the defect. In the province of Quito, a little north of the equator, is Chimborazo, the highest mountain yet known in the world.

CHILI

Is bounded north by Peru, east by Paraguay, south by Patagonia, west by the Pacific ocean.

The chief towns are St Jago, Baldivia, Conception and Valparaiso.

This would be one of the most opulent countries in the world, were it not for the indolence of the inhabitants.

PARAGUAY OR BUENOS AYRES

Is bounded north by Amazonia, east by Brazil and the Atlantic, south by Patagonia, west by Peru and Chili.

The principal rivers are the La Plata, Parana, Uruguay and Paraguay.

The chief towns are Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Potasi, and Assumption.

BRAZIL

Is bounded north by the mouth of the river Amazon and the Atlantic, east by the Atlantic, south by the river La Plata, west by Paraguay and Amazonia.

The chief towns are the Rio Janeiro, San Salvador, Pernambuco, and Villa Rica.

The largest rivers are St. Francis and Madeira.

In this country the horned cattle are so numerous that they run wild, and are hunted for their skins only.

In Brazil are found the only diamond mines in America.

GUIANA

Is bounded north and east by the Atlantic, south by Amazonia, and west by Caraccas.

This country belongs to Great Britain, Netherlands, and France.

The principal rivers are Surinam, Demarara, and Essequibo.

The chief towns are Paramaribo, Cayenne, Demarara and Berbice.

The country is generally very level and the climate hot and unhealthy.

The soil is exceedingly fertile, and its productions are sugar, coffee, cotton and indigo.

AMAZONIA

Is bounded north by Caraccas and Guiana, east by Brazil, south by Paraguay, west by Peru.

The river Amazon, which waters this province, is the largest river in the world: it is navigable 1,500 miles, and empties into the Atlantic under the equator where it is 150 miles wide.

The indians in this country offer human sacrifices.

On the mountains in Amazonia, 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, are found shells and other marine substances.

PATAGONIA

Is bounded north by Paraguay and Chili, east by the Atlantic, south by the Straits of Magellan, and west by the Pacific ocean.

The climate of Patagonia is much colder than in the north under the same parallels of latitude.

The Patagonians are of remarkably large stature, and by some have been called giants.

A SUMMARY OF SOUTH AMERICA.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
South America	4587	3338	13,028,000
New Grenada		280	1,000,000
Caraccas			728,000
Peru,	1800	500	1,079,122
Chili,	1449	200	320,000
Paraguay,	1500	1000	1,000,000
Brazil,	2500	700	2,500,000
Guiana,	1260	600	
Amazonia,	1200	960	
Patagonia,	1100	350	
Terra Del Fuego	300		

F

QUESTIONS**ON THE MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.**

Where are the straits of Magellan ?

What two large rivers are those in South America ?

Of what country is Lima the capital ?

Where is cape Horn ?

How is Bueuos Ayres situate ?

What part of this continent is called New Grenada ?

Where is Staten Land ?

How is cape St. Roque situate ?

Is Rio Janeiro or St. Salvador the more southerly ?

Where does the river Amazon empty into the Atlantic ?

Where is the island of Juan Fernandez ?

Where is cape Orange ?

How is Paramaribo situate ?

Where are the straits of Le Maire ?

Is the river Oronoko or Essequibo the more northerly ?

Where is the Gulf of Guayaquil ?

What course does the river Paraguay run ?

Is Peru or Chili the more southerly ?

Where is the island of Georgia ?

How is Lima situate ?

There are two islands named Trinidad, how are they situate ?

How is the island of Chiloe situate ?

On what river is Assumption ?

- How is Carthage situated ?
- Where are the Gallipoli islands situated ?
- What is the name of the most southerly country in South America ?
- Where does the river St. Francis empty ?
- How is Porto Bello situated ?
- Where is Panama bay ?
- How is New Grenada situated ?
- On which side of South America is Brazil ?
- What islands are those near the straits of Magellan ?
- What mountains run through South America ?
- Does Peru join the Atlantic or Pacific ocean ?
- How is lake Maracaybo situated ?
- How is Baldivia situated ?
- Where is Chimborazo ?
- Is it north or south of the equator ?

EUROPE

Is bounded north by the Frozen Ocean, east by Asia, south by the Mediterranean Sea, and west by the Atlantic ocean.

This country is not scorched with heat, like a great part of Africa and Asia, nor so cold as the same latitude in America

Europe comprehends Lapland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Prussia, Batavia, or Holland, Germany, Austria, Turkey in Europe, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Great Britain.

Its three grand inland seas are the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and White sea. That part of the Mediterranean which lies east of Candia is called the Levant.

There are no tides in the Mediterranean, a current sets in from the Atlantic.

The principal European Islands are Great Britain, Ireland, Iceland, Zealand, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Candia, Ivica, Majorca, and Minorca.

The principal rivers are the Wolga, Danube, Neiper, Rhine, Rhone, Elbe, Vistula, Memel, Pregel, Oder, Mayne, Dwina, Seine, Garonne, Loire, Guadalquivir, Tagus, Ebro, Po, Adige, Thames, Bog, and Weser

The principal straits are Gibraltar, Dover, and Categat.

The most lofty mountains are Alps, Pyrenees, Carpathian, and Appenines.

The principal capes in Europe are North cape, the Naze, the Land's end, capes La Hogue, Finisterre, St. Vincent and Matapan.

The prevailing religion is the Christian, divided into the Greek, Romish and Protestant churches.

LAPLAND.

Lapland is divided into Danish, or Northern Lapland ; Swedish, or Southern Lapland ; and Russian or Eastern Lapland.

This country is cold in the extreme : freezing even brandy.

The inhabitants make long excursions on the snow, in sledges drawn by reindeer.

The Laplanders are hospitable, and strongly attached to their country.

Their amusements are shooting with the bow at a mark, a kind of Tennis, and a game resembling draughts.

At the northern extremity of this country, the sun does not set for three months in the summer and in the winter there is an uninterrupted night of the same duration. But a serene sky, the moon light and the Aurora Borealis, supply the deficiency in a great measure.

NORWAY

Is bounded north and west by the Northern ocean, east by Swedish Lapland and Sweden, and south by Categat.

Norway formerly belonged to Denmark, but has recently become a dependence of Sweden.

This is one of the most mountainous countries in the world ; the inhabitants subsist chiefly by hunting and fishing.

The chief wealth of Norway consists in its timber, of which large quantities are exported

Norway is divided into four general governments, viz. Aggehuus, Bergen, Drontheim, and Christiansand.

The chief towns are Bergen and Christiana.

On the coast of Norway is the famous vortex of the sea called Maelstroom: it is heard at a great distance, and forms a whirlpool of vast depth and extent, and is so violent, that if a ship comes near it, it is drawn in and shattered to pieces.



DENMARK.

Denmark proper, is bounded on the north by the ocean, east by the Baltic sea, south by Germany, and west by the ocean.

It consists of the Peninsula of Jutland, and the island of Zealand, Funen, &c. at the entrance of the Baltic.

The chief towns are Copenhagen, on the island of Zealand, and Altona. At Elsinore, all foreign ships that trade to the Baltic pay toll.

That part of the sea which runs between Zealand and Funen, is called the Great Belt; and that which divides Funen from Jutland, is called the Little Belt.

Iceland, Greenland and the Ferro islands belong to Denmark.

Mount Hecla is a volcano in Iceland, a mile high, and is always covered with snow.

The climate of Denmark is healthy and temperate; but the air generally thick and cloudy.



SWEDEN

Is bounded north by Lapland, east by Russia, south by the Baltic and the Gulf of Finland, west by Norway and the Categat.

Sweden is divided into Sweden Proper, Gothland, Finland, Swedish Lapland, and the Swedish islands.

The chief wealth of Sweden arises from its mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron.

The mines are very spacious affording commodious habitations for numerous families, and seem to form a subterraneous world.

The chief town is Stockholm the capital, which stands on seven rocky islands united by wooden bridges; the other towns of note are Upsal, Gottenburgh, Tornee, and Abo.

Sweden is a mountainous country; and is celebrated for the number of its lakes; its rivers are numerous but small.

The islands about the lakes and gulfs on the coast of the Baltic are so numerous, that several thousands of them are reckoned to be inhabited; the rest are desert rocks.

In the Baltic sea there are no tides, and a current is always running into the German Ocean.

RUSSIA

Is bounded north by the Frozen ocean, east by Asia, south by Turkey and the Black sea, west by Sweden, the Baltic, Prussia and Austria.

Extent.—This empire, the largest that has ever existed, comprehends all the northern part of Europe and Asia. The greater part of its inhabitants are uncivilized.

Climate.—In the northern parts of Russia the weather is so extremely cold in winter, that icicles are frequently seen hanging to the eyelashes, and the drivers of carriages are often found frozen to death on their seats.

The chief towns are Petersburg, the capital; Moscow, Warsaw, Cronstadt, Odessa, Riga, and Archangel.

Moscow, one of the most ancient and opulent cities in the world, was burnt by the Russians in

1812, to prevent its falling into the hands of the French. It has since been rebuilt.

The principal lakes are Ladoga and Onega.

The largest islands are Cronstadt, Oesel, and Dago.

Russia is mostly a level country; from Petersburg to Pekin, in China, there is scarcely a hill; the same may be said of the road from Petersburg to the north of France.

The principal rivers are the Wolga, Don or Tanais, Neiper, and Neister.

The inland navigation of Russia is very extensive; goods may be conveyed by water from Petersburg to China, with an interruption of only 60 miles.

The Cossacks are a savage race of Tartars inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey.

Curiosities. In the frozen ocean are rocks of ice many miles in extent; some have the resemblance of churches with steeples, which reflect the rays of the sun in various colours.



POLAND.

Though Poland is no longer an independent government, yet it being so frequently mentioned a short description of it is deemed necessary.

Originally bounded on the north by Prussia, the Baltic, and Russia, east by Prussia, south by Turkey and Hungary, west by Germany.

In 1772—92, a partition of this country was made between the king of Prussia, the empress of Russia, and the emperor of Germany.

The country in general is remarkably level.

The peasants are born slaves and considered as much the property of the farm they live on, as the trees that grow on it.

In the neighbourhood of Cracow are vast salt mines 700 feet deep, about a quarter of a mile wide, and one and a quarter in length.

PRUSSIA

Is bounded north by the Baltic, east by Russia, south by Austria, and west by Germany.

The Prussian dominions were formerly very small, but by the acquisition of Silesia, and a part of Poland, it was rendered a considerable empire.

It is divided into Royal Prussia, and Ducal Prussia; Royal Prussia lies on the west side of the Vistula, and Ducal Prussia on the east.

The chief towns are Berlin, the capital, Königsberg, Breslaw, Cologne, Aix la Chapelle, Pétzdam, and Dantzic, a celebrated independent city and sea port.

The principal rivers are the Vistula, the Pregel, the Oder, and the Memel.

BATAVIA OR HOLLAND;***NOW KINGDOM OF NETHERLANDS***

Is bounded north and west by the North Sea, east by Germany, and south by France.

The Dutch are distinguished for their industry, economy, and love of liberty.

The chief towns are Amsterdam, Brussels, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Ghent and the Hague.

Amsterdam the capital, is curiously built upon wooden piles.

The streets have canals running through them, the borders of which are planted with rows of trees.

The principal rivers are the Rhine, the Mease and the Scheldt.

The canals are very numerous, and serve for the same purposes as roads in other countries.

The Dykes in Holland, to preserve the country from the inundation of the sea, are stupendous works.

GERMANY.

In 1806 the Emperor of Germany resigned his office as head of the German empire, and assumed the title of Emperor of Austria.

Germany is bounded north by the German sea, Denmark and the Baltic, east by Prussia and

Austria, south by Switzerland, and west by France and Netherlands.

The free cities of Germany are Hamburg, Frankfort, Lubec, and Bremen.

The other chief towns are Dresden, Munich, Stuttgard, Hanover and Manheim.

Hamburg is one of the first commercial cities in Europe.

Germany was formerly divided into nine great divisions, called circles; latterly a new political association has been formed of many considerable states, under the title of the Germanic confederation.

The confederation consists of about thirty states the principal of which are the kingdoms of Saxony, Bavaria, Wertemberg, Baden, and Hanover.

The principal rivers are Danube, Rhine, Maine and Elbe.

AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS

Are bounded north by Prussia, east by Russia and Turkey, south by Turkey and the gulf of Venice, west by Switzerland and Germany.

The Austrian dominions comprehend Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, Transylvania, Venice, Dalmatia, and a part of Poland.

The republic of Venice was formerly one of the principal maritime powers in Europe ; but in losing its commerce, it lost its existence as an independent state. The supreme magistrate was called the Doge.

The chief towns are Vienna, the capital of Austria ; Prague of Bohemia ; Presburg of Hungary ; the other towns of note are Milan, Buda and Cracow.

The principal rivers are Danube, Save and Drave.

The principal mountains are Tyrolese, Alps, and Carpathian.

TURKEY IN EUROPE

Is bounded north by the Austrian dominions and Russia ; east by the Black sea, the sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago, south and west by the Mediterranean.

This country, which was once one of the finest in the world, is now the most desolate and miserable, owing to its despotic government.

The government is under the Grand Seignor, who assumes the title of Shadow of God, Refuge of the World. Brother to the Sun and Moon, &c.

Ancient Greece is included in this country.

The chief towns are Constantinople, the capital ; Andrinople, Saloniki, and Bucharest.

The principal rivers are Danube, Save, Neiper, and Neister.

G.

The Seas of note are Euxine or Black, Azoph, Marmora, the Archipelago, Levant and Ionian.

The mountains are Pindus Olympus, Parnassus and Athos, which last is celebrated for its loftiness, and is inhabited by thousands of monks and hermits.

The principal Islands belonging to Turkey are Rhodes and Candia, in the Mediterranean; there are also Zante, Cephalonia, Corfu; and others lying west of Turkey, forming the republic of the seven islands.

In Rhodes was once the colossal statue of brass, which was one of the wonders of the world. Between its legs ships sailed into the harbour. In its right hand was a light house for the direction of mariners. It was destroyed many centuries ago by an earthquake.

In Candia is mount Ida.



FRANCE

Is bounded north by the British channel and the German ocean, east by Germany, Switzerland and Italy, south by the Mediterranean and Spain; and west by the Bay of Biscay

The climate of France is considered the most favorable to health of any in Europe.

The government is monarchical and hereditary in the house of Bourbon.

France was anciently divided into provinces, but during the revolution, it was divided into 36 departments.

The chief towns are Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Rouen, Lisle, Bayonne, and Toulouse.

Paris is the capital of France. The houses are built of stone taken from quarries under the city. These quarries are said to extend 6 miles and are filled with bones taken from the old cemeteries around the city. They are called the catacombs of Paris.

The principal rivers of France are Loire, Rhone, Garonne and Seine.

The canal of Languedock extends about 180 miles and connects the Atlantic with the Mediterranean.

The principal mountains of France are the Alps and Pyrenees ; the former divides it from Italy, and the latter from Spain.

On the coast of France are the isles of Rhe, Belleisle, and the isle of Ushant.

The French people are noted for their vivacity, gaiety and politeness.

The French is a very polished language and more extensively spoken than any in Europe.

SWITZERLAND

Is bounded north by Germany and France, east by Austria, south by Italy & west by France.

Switzerland is divided into thirteen cantons, the principal are Zurich, Bern, Underwalden, and Lucerne.

The chief towns are Geneva, Bazil, Bern, Zurich, and Lausanne,

The Rhine and Rhone, two of the grandest rivers in Europe, rise in Switzerland.

This is a remarkably mountainous country ; the Alps, St. Gothard, and Mont Blanc are the principal mountains

Mont Blanc is the highest mountain on the eastern continent,

the lakes are Constance, Geneva and Zurich.

The Swiss are said to be remarkably attached to their country.

ITALY

Is bounded north by the Alps, which separate it from Switzerland and Austria, east by the Gulf of Venice, and south and west by the Mediterranean sea

Italy, once the garden of Europe, the parent of the arts and civilization, and mistress of the world, is at present degenerated by superstition and popish slavery

It is divided into Lombardy, belonging to Austria, kingdom of Sardinia, Tuscany, states of the church ; and kingdom of Naples.

In Italy are the Appenine mountains, which run almost through it.

Mount Vesuvius near Naples, and Ætna in Sicily, are celebrated volcanic mountains.

Although Vesuvius has a crater half a mile in circuit, yet when compared with *Ætna*, it is a mere lamp of the night.

The chief towns are Rome, Naples, Venice, Turin, Milan, and Florence,

Rome once contained nearly seven millions of inhabitants.

Sicily, the largest of the Italian islands, is separated from Italy by the straits of Messina.

This strait is famous for the Scylla and Charybdis of the ancients, the former being a rock, and the latter a whirlpool.

The chief towns of Sicily are Palermo, Messina, and Syracuse.

The other islands of note belonging to Italy, are Sardinia, Corsica, Malta and Elba,

The capital of Sardinia is Cagliari; of Corsica, Bastia.

The principal rivers in Italy, are the Po, the Tiber, the Var, and the Adige.

SPAIN

Is bounded north by the Pyrenees and the bay of Biscay, east by the Mediterranean, south by the Atlantic, the strait of Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean, and west by Portugal and the Atlantic.

Spain possesses large tracts of country in America, which instead of enriching her, have contributed to impoverish and enervate her.

Its chief towns are Madrid, the capital; Barcelona. Seville, Cadiz, Carthage, and Bilboa.

The principal rivers are the Ebro, Tagus, Duero, Guadiana, and Guadalquivir.

On a promontory in the south of Spain stands Gibraltar, strongly defended by nature and art. It belongs to the English.

The largest islands lying near Spain, are Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica.

Mountserat a lofty mountain, is esteemed a great curiosity. It is inhabited by Monks.

The fine woolled merino sheep are here raised in great numbers, and wool is a principal article of exportation.

Sword blades of superior quality are manufactured in Toledo, whence they derive their name.

The Spaniards are remarkably grave in their deportment, and faithful to their word, but are revengeful when offended and jealous in the extreme. The stiletto is a common appendage to a man's dress, and assassinations are very frequent.

PORTUGAL

Is bounded north and east by Spain, south and west by the Atlantic.

Portugal like Spain, has been weakened by its foreign possessions.

The soil of Portugal is light, but fertile, and produces wines, honey, olives, oranges, and figs.

The chief towns are Lisbon the capital ; and Oporto famous for its exports of wine. Lisbon was destroyed by an earthquake in 1775, but has since been rebuilt with beautiful white marble, which gives it, at a distance, a splendid appearance ; but on entering it, the streets are found to be narrow and very dirty.

The Azores or Western Islands belong to Portugal.

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Island of Great Britain is divided into England, Wales, and Scotland.

ENGLAND

Is bounded north by Scotland, east by the German sea, south by the British Channel, and west by St George's Channel.

Great Britain is remarkable for her great wealth, valuable manufactures, extensive commerce, and powerful navy.

The climate of England is various, owing to the dry winds from the Continent, and vapours from the Atlantic.

The chief towns are London, York, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, and Bath.

London is one of the largest cities in the world, being thirty miles in circuit, and containing one

QUESTIONS

ON THE MAP OF EUROPE.

With which of the other general divisions of the earth is Europe connected ?

How is it separated from Africa ?

In what part does it make the nearest approach to that continent ?

How is Tornea situate ?

On what river does Rome stand ?

What country in Europe has no sea coast ?

Does any part of Europe lie in the torrid zone ?

The metropolis of one kingdom is situated on an island belonging to it ; what are the names of all three ?

How is Corinth situate ?

To what countries are the Pyrenees boundaries ?

What a place where is Naze ?

How is Archangel situate ?

On what river is Warsaw ?

Which is the more southerly, Sardinia or Corsica ?

In what part of the island of Sicily is Syracuse ?

How are Sicily and Malta situate with respect to each other ?

Is lake Onega or Ladoga the most northerly ?

Where is the Isle of Man ?

How is Great Britain situate with regard to the Continent ?

Is Ivica, Minorca, or Majorca nearest to Spain ?

How is Constantinople situate ?

- Where is Categat ?
 Where are the Dardanelles ?
 Where is the North cape ?
 Where is Iceland ? Skalholt ?
 Where is the Bay of Biscay ?
 Where does the Danube empty ?
 Where are the Orkney islands ?
 Where is the Bristol channel ?
 Where is the gulf of Finland ?
 What is the shape of Italy ?
 Where does the Rhine empty ?
 Where is the Adriatic sea or Gulf of Venice ?
 Where is the Island of Cyprus ?
 Where is the Shetland islands ?
 Where are the straits of Dover ?
 Where is the island of Candia ?
 Where is the sea of Marmora ?
 Where is the island of Cephalonia ?
 Where is Cape Finistere ?
 Where is the sea of Azoph ?
 Where are the Scilly islands ?
 Where is the city and lake of Geneva ?
 Where is the isthmus of Corinth ?
 Where and what is Jutland ?
 Where is the White sea ?
 How is Cadiz situate ?
 Where is the peninsula of Crim ?
 Through what countries does the Danube flow ?
 Where is cape Olear ?
 Where is the Levant Sea ?
 Where is the Maelstroom ?
 Near what town is : shant ?
 Where is the island of Rue ?

- Where is the island of Rhodes ?
Where does the river Rhone empty ?
Where is the Gulf of Bothnia ?
On what river is Lyons ?
Where are the Straits of Messina ?
Where is the city of Athens situate ?
Where is the Gulf of Riga ?
On what river is Paris situate ?
Where are the straits of Gibraltar ?
Where is Mount Etna ?
Where is Cape Ortegal ?
What countries encompass the Baltic ?
Where are the Ferro Islands ?
Where is the British Channel ?
Where is cape Skagen ?
Where is Land's End ?
Where is the Black Sea ?
Where is the town of Marseilles situate ?
Where is the river Save ?
Where is Lapland ?
Where was ancient Greece ?
On what river is Vienna ?
In what part of Russia is Moscow ?
Where is the Archipelago ?
Where is St. George's Channel ?
How is Venice situate ?
What point of the compass is France from England ?
Where are the Straits of Bonafacio ?
Where is cape La Hogue ?
Where is Cape St. Vincent ?
What point of the compass is Petersburgh from London ?

How are Vienna and Paris situated with regard to each other?

Which is the more southerly, Madrid or Rome?

Where is the island of Gothland?

Where is St. Ubes?

Where are the Hebrides or Western island?

On what river is Hamburg situate?

Where is Mount Hecla?

How is Ireland separated from Great Britain?

Is Dantzic or Koningsberg the more easterly town?

Is Geneva or Turin the more northerly?

Where is Bastia?

What sea washes the coast of Holland?

In what Gulf is Aland?

What are the names of those two gulfs that empty themselves into the Baltic?

Where is the island of Zealand?

On what river does London stand?

Where do the Elbe and Oder empty?

What is the name of the river that falls into the Gulf of Riga?

Which is the more southerly Rome or Naples?

What is the name of the river and canal which connect the Bay of Biscay with the Mediterranean?

What rivers empty into the Bay of Biscay?

What four clusters of islands lie north and west of Scotland?

In what part of England is London, and in what latitude?

What river forms the boundary between France and Germany.

What nine seas lie around and in Europe ?
How many degrees north of London is Peters-
burgh ?

What three channels lie around England ?

What is the latitude of Rome ?

What eight islands are there in the Mediterra-
nean lying south and west of Italy ?

What is the latitude of Edinburgh ?

What island lies near the parallel of 40° north,
and the meridian of 10° east ?

What towns lie on the Rhine between its mouth
and the latitude of 50° ?

What islands lie west of France ?

What three rivers enter the North Sea ?

What gulf and island lie north of Athens ?

What three rivers enter the Mediterranean be-
tween Gibraltar and Naples ?

What three large towns are situate on the Dan-
ube, between the meridians of 10° and 20°
east longitude ?

What is the latitude of Petersburg ?

Which town lies the farthest east, Rome, Vien-
na, or Hamburgh, and how are they situate
with regard to each other ?

The parallel of 40° cuts four islands ; what are
their names ?

What rivers rise in Spain and flow through Por-
tugal ?

Through what countries would one travel in go-
ing from Lisbon to Rome ? From Paris to St.
Petersburgh ? From Naples to Constantino-
ple ?

How would one sail from London to Venice ?
from Tornea to Archangel ?

SUMMARY OF EUROPE.

Countries.	Length.	Bred'th.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Europe.	3300	2350	2,500,000	179,665,000
Norway,	1000	235	152,680	750,000
Denmark,	260	150	20,770	2,609,000
Sweden,	1550	600	208,912	3,000,119
Russian Empire, }	9200	2400		41,000,000
Poland,	68	600	160,800	8,500,000
Prussia,			126,414	10,849,100
Netherlands,	150	100	24,000	5,355,000
Germany,	600	500	192,000	25,000,000
Austria,	760	520	180,496	27,960,000
Turkey,	870	680	182,562	9,822,000
France.	600	500	148,340	29,400,000
Switzerland,	200	130	15,960	2,000,000
Italy,	600	100	146,987	13,000,000
Spain.	700	500	148,448	9,300,000
Portugal,	355	100	27,376	2,235,000
England,	380	300	77,442	9,168,000
Wales,	130	96	1,000	541,548
Scotland,	260	100	27,783	1,526,492
Ireland,	285	160	28,000	4,000,000

ASIA

Is bounded north by the Frozen ocean, east by the Pacific ocean and Behring's Straits, south by the Indian ocean, and west by Europe and the Red Sea.

In Asia our first parents were created, and it was once the seat of the famous Babylonian, Assyrian and Persian empires

Religion — The greatest proportion of the inhabitants in Asia are Pagans; besides these there are many Mahometans and Christians.

Character. — The Asiatics are in general luxurious, indolent, effeminate and servile.

Asia is considered the most fruitful and richest part of the world.

It contains the following countries: viz Turkey in Asia, Asiatic Russia, Chinese empire, Birman empire, Hindostan, Persia, Independent Tartary, and Arabia.

The largest rivers are Euphrates and Tigris, in Turkey; the Indus and Ganges of India; Oby and Lena of Siberia; and the Kiang of China.

The oceans adjoining to Asia, are the Northern, Indian and Pacific

The seas are the Caspian, Black, Red, Arabian, Yellow, Korea, Kamstchatka, and Levant.

The bays and gulfs are the bay of Bengal, the Persian gulf, the gulfs of Siam and Tonquin.

The Caspian sea is more properly an immense lake, having no connexion with any other portion of water.

The principal Straits in Asia, are Behring's, Malacca, Sunda, Ormuz, and Babel Mandeb.

The largest islands are Borneo, Sumatra, Java, the Carolines, the Phillippines, the Japan isles, the Molucca or Spice islands, the Banda islands, the islands of Jesso and Cyprus.

The Asiatic mountains are not so high as those in Europe ; the following are the principal, Uralian, Taurus, Caucasian.



TURKEY IN ASIA

Is bounded north by the Black sea, east by Persia, south by Arabia and the Mediterranean, and west by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora.

The climate of Turkey in Asia is delightful and salubrious ; but owing to the indolence of the Turks, they are frequently visited with the plague.

This government includes Chaldea, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Natolia, Syria, and Palestina.

The principal rivers are the Euphrates, and Tigris. The Jordan river is a very small stream.

The chief cities are Aleppo, Damascus, Smyrna, Bagdad, and Jerusalem.

Balbec and Palmyra are famous for their extensive ruins.

The mountains in Turkey are Taurus, Ararat, and Libanus. On Ararat Noah's Ark rested after the flood.

The chief islands are Samos, Rhodes and Cyprus.

Canaan, now known by the name of Syria, is situate on the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean.

ASIATIC RUSSIA

Is bounded north by the Northern Ocean, east by the sea of Ochotsk and the Pacific, south by Tartary, the Caspian sea, and Persia, and west by Russia in Europe.

Name — This vast extent of Northern Asia was first known by the name of Siberia.

It is divided into two great governments, that of Tobolsk in the west, and Irkutsk, in the east.

The principal city is Astracan, besides which are Tobolsk and Irkutsk.

Kamtschatka, the easternmost part, is a cold dreary country, and those who are under the displeasure of the Russian government, are banished here.

The Kurilian islands belong to Asiatic Russia. They extend from Kamtschatka to the island of Jesso.

Asiatic Russia is inhabited by numerous tribes of Savage Tartars, many of whom refuse to acknowledge the Russian sovereignty.

CHINA.

China proper is bounded north by the great wall, east by the Pacific ocean and the Yellow sea, south by the Chinese sea and Tonquin, west by Thibet.

China is celebrated for its immense population. This empire consists of three general divisions; viz. China proper, the territory of the Moguls, and the region of Thibet.

The chief cities are Pekin, Nankin, and Canton.

Pekin is the largest city in the world. It contains three millions of inhabitants.

The imperial canal intersects China from north to south, and employed thirty thousand men for forty three years.

The great wall in China is fifteen hundred miles long, thirty feet high and twenty four wide.

Corea is subject to China, and is considered as a part of it.

The principal islands are Formosa, Hainan, and the Leoo Keoo islands.

The principal rivers are the Whangho and Kiang.

Chinese Tartary is included between the great wall of China and Siberia, and is inhabited by the eastern and western Moguls.

The island of Segalien, or Tchoka, belongs to Chinese Tartary.

Thibet lies between China and Hindostan, and contains many high mountains.

The chief town is Lassa.

The islands contiguous to China, besides those already mentioned, are,

Those of Japan, forming an extensive and populous empire; the largest is Nippon; and the chief towns are Jeddo and Miaco. These islands trade only with the Dutch and Chinese.

The Jesso islands to which the Danes trade for furs.

Macao lies in the bay of Canton and belongs to the Portuguese.



THE BIRMAN EMPIRE

Is bounded north by Thibet and China, east by the Chinese Sea, south by the straits of Malacca, and west by the bay of Bengal and Hindostan.

The Birman Empire comprehends Siam, Malacca, Laos, Cambodia, Siampa, and Cochin China.

Ummerapeora is the capital. Ava, the former capital and Pegu are going to decay. Pegu is supposed to be the Golden Chersonese of the ancients.

The forests in this empire are large and numerous; the teek tree is lord of them, and superior to the European oak.

Malaya or Malacca, is a large peninsula containing several provinces.

Opposite to the coast of Malacca are the islands of Andaman and Nicobar. A British settlement has been made on the former for convicts from Bengal.

The kingdom of Siam is situated in a large vale between two ridges of mountains.

The principal rivers are Irrawaddy and Meimam.

The principal river in Tonquin China is Holikian, which passes by Kesho, the capital.

Paganism is the religion.

HINDOSTAN

Is bounded north by Thibet and Independent Tartary, east by the Birman empire and the Bay of Bengal, south by the Indian ocean, and west by Persia, the Indian ocean, and the Arabian sea.

The British possess a country here containing about fifty millions of inhabitants.

There are three governments established here viz. Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

The climate is hot and unhealthy.

The western coast of the peninsula of Hindostan, is Malabar, the eastern Coromandel.

The chief towns are Calcutta, the capital, Benares, Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Surat, and Goa.

The principal rivers are Indus, Ganges, Burrampooter, and Kristna.

The islands are Ceylon, the Laccadives, and Maldives.

PERSIA

Is bounded north by the Caspian sea and Tartary, east by Hindostan south by the Arabian sea and Persian Gulf, and west by Arabia and Turkey.

In Persia rivers and trees are very uncommon.

The Persian empire was once very powerful, but at present it is the reverse.

On the western coast of the Caspian sea are springs of naphtha or pure rock oil, which is burned in lamps, and used for fuel.

The chief towns are Ispahan, the capital ; Shiras and Gombroon

The religion is Mahometanism ; there is a sect called Guebres who worship fire.

INDEPENDENT TARTARY

Is bounded north by Asiatic Russia, east by Eastern Tartary, south by Persia and Hindostan, west by the Caspian sea

The Gihon and Sihon are large rivers, and fall into the lake of Aral which is salt.

The Tartars are mostly shepherds and live in tents ; they do not cultivate the earth, and are remarkable for their hospitality.

The chief towns are Samarcand the capital, Bukaria, Cashgar, and Balk.

The Altaian mountains pass through the northern parts of Tartary.

ARABIA

Is bounded on the north by Turkey, east by the gulf of Persia and Ormus, south by the Indian ocean, and west by the Red sea.

The Arabians are noted for their robberies, and fully justify the prophecy, "that their hands should be against every man, and every man's against them." *Gen. Chap 16, verse 12.*

The climate is various, in some parts hot and unhealthy in others highly salubrious

A hot wind sometimes blows in this country called Samul ; it is so poisonous that it is certain death to receive any of it into the lungs ; to avoid it the people throw themselves on the ground, and hold their breath, until the gale passes over.

Arabia is divided into 3 parts ; Arabia Stony, Arabia Desert, and Arabia Happy

Stony Arabia is a small province north of the Red sea, between Egypt and Palestine. The capital town is Suez.

Between the narrow branches of the northern extremity of the Red Sea, are Mount Sinai and Mount Horeb.

Arabia the Desert is the middle part of the country.

The chief towns are Mecca and Medina ; the former was the birth place of Mahomet, and the latter the place at which he was buried

Arabia Happy comprises the southern part of this country.

Mocha is a port on the Red sea and Aden a port near the Straits of Babel-Mandeb.

ASIATIC ISLES.

The Asiatic Isles are very numerous ; some have reckoned their number at one hundred and fifty thousand, but of this no certainty exists.

They are divided into the eastern Archipelago, Australasia and Polynesia.

The eastern Archipelago are Borneo, Sunda, Manillas, the Moluccas, with all those that lie in that part.

Australasia comprehends New Holland, New-Guinea, New Zealand, and all other islands near them.

Polynesia consists of the Pelew islands, Ladrone. Sandwich, Marquesas, Society, Friendly, Navigators, &c.

SUMMARY OF ASIA:

Countries.	Length.	Breadth.	Sq. Miles.	Population
Asia,	7,554	5,250		500,000,000
Asiatic Turkey,	1,000	800	520,820	
China.	1,440	1,000	1,105,000	333,000,000
Birman Empire,	1,175	690	741,500	
Hindustan,	1,890	1600		60,000,000
Persia,	1,300	1,100	800,000	10,000,000
Independent Tartary.	1500	870	600,000	1,440,000
Arabia.	1,300	1200	700,000	17,000,000
Russia, Empire in Asia	5,350	1960	3,950,000	10,000,000

QUESTIONS

ON THE MAP OF ASIA.

How are Aleppo, Damascus and Jerusalem situated with regard to each other?

How are the Black sea, the Caspian, and the sea of Aral situated?

Where is Astracan?

Where is Ispahan, Calcutta, Seringapatam, Madras, and Pegu?

What part of Asia lies in the torrid zone?

How is Sumatra separated from Malacca, and Java?

Near what sea does Pekin stand?

On what river is Nankin situated?

How are the Kurile isles situated?

What island is that through the centre of which the Tropic of Cancer runs?

Which is the more northerly port Mocha or Aden?

Where is Tobolsk?

In what bay is the Andaman island?

How are the Maldives and Lacadives situated?

Which is the largest of the Asiatic islands?

How is Segalien island situated?

On what river stands the town of Tatta?

Where is Cape Comorin?

Are the Pelew islands or the Moluccas nearer the equator?

Into what sea do the Ganges and Burrampooter flow?

Opposite to what cape is the island of Socotra?

- Where is the island of Ceylon?
 Where are the Ladrone islands?
 Where is Kamtschatka?
 Where are the Straits of Babel Mandeb?
 Where are the Japan islands?
 In what part of Asia is Jerusalem?
 Where and what is Nova Zembla?
 Is China or Hindostan the more easterly?
 Where are the straits of Malacca?
 What country lies west of China?
 Where is the sea of Okotsk?
 Where does the Euphrates empty?
 Where is the city of Goa?
 Where is the island of Java?
 Where is the river Oby?
 Where are the Nicobar isles?
 What and where is Pondicherry?
 Where is the kingdom of Siam?
 Where is the island of Sumatra?
 Where is the city of Bagdad situate?
 Where does the river Indus empty?
 Where is the city of Mecca situate?
 Where is the island of Hainan?
 Where is the city of Smyrna?
 Where is the gulf of Tonquin?
 Where is the river Amur or Amour?
 Where is the city of Nankin?
 Where does the river Wolga empty?
 Where is the Gulf of Siam?
 There are four considerable seas on the east and
 south east of Asia, name them.
 Of what island is Manilla the capital?
 Where are the Fox islands?

Where is the great desert of Cobi?

How are the Stony, Happy, and Arabia Desert situated with regard to each other?

What do the straits of Ormus connect?

One of the chief cities in China, is situate in the same latitude with one of the largest in the United States, what are their names, and in what latitude?

What four noted Straights lie south of Asia?

What seas are contained between the parallels of 30° and 50° and the meridians of 20° and 60° ?

What sea separates Arabia from Africa?

What channel runs north of Corea Sea?

On what lake is the town of Irkutsk situate?

What is the latitude of Canton?

What Gulf lies between Arabia and Persia?

What island lies east of Tonquin?

What four seas are intersected by the parallel of 30° ?

What is Lassa the capatal of, and on what river?

What town and mountains lie at the head of the Red Sea?

What does the Chinese wall separate?

What sea separates China from Corea?

What sea is between Arabia and Hindostan?

Through what countries would a person travel in going from Mecca to Calcutta? From Ispahan to Pekin? From Tebelek to Canton?

How would one sail from Suez to Bassora? From Calcutta to Pekin?

AFRICA.

Africa now reduced to a state of general barbarism, once contained several kingdoms and states, eminent for arts and commerce. Egypt and Ethiopia were much celebrated; and Carthage, the formidable rival of Rome, extended her commerce to every part of the world then known.

In Africa there are no inland seas, and but one lake of any great extent, viz: that of Maravi.

The principal rivers are the Nile, Niger, Senegal, Gambia, and Zaire.

The Atlas mountains have been long celebrated, and the mountains of the moon are a lofty range.

The most striking feature of Africa consists in its immense deserts, which perhaps comprise one half of the continent; of these Zaara is the chief.

Africa will be described in the following order, first Abyssinia—then Egypt—The Mahometan states in the north—the western coast—and the Cape of Good Hope; from thence proceeding along the eastern shore.

Abyssinia is divided into provinces, the principal of which are Tigre, Gojam, and Dembea—Gondar is the capital.

Egypt is a narrow vale on both sides of the Nile, bounded by parallel ridges of mountains or hills.

Egypt is divided into Upper, Middle and Lower

er, which last comprehends the Delta, famed for its fertility. It is by far the most considerable part of Africa, and was formerly the seat if not the parent of science.

The chief cities are grand Cairo, the capital; Alexandria, Rosetta, and Damietta. Rain is a very uncommon phenomenon in Egypt.

The northern Mahometan states are Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco. The inhabitants of these countries are chiefly remarkable for their piracies.

On the western coast of Africa are innumerable tribes of people.

Sierre Leone is an English settlement formed for the civilization of the interior of Africa.

Guinea is divided into the grain, the ivory, and the gold coast, and supplies Europeans with slaves; a trade, which for the honor of christianity has been recently abolished. The settlements in Guinea are chiefly Portuguese, from which elephant's teeth are exported.

Benin, Loango, and Congo, present the most interesting objects in this wide extent of country.

Zaara, or the Great Desert, extends from the Atlantic to the Nile, equal to half of Europe.—

It has its islands, which are fertile in groves and pastures. It abounds in salt.

Caffraria, or the land of Hottentots, extends to the cape of Good Hope, the most southerly part of Africa.

The Cape of Good Hope is a free port for all nations.

On the eastern side of Africa are Natal, Sabia, Sofala and Mocaranga.

The coasts of Mozambico and Zanguebar, are succeeded by the desert regions of Ajan and Ad-el, which complete the circuit of Africa.

These countries produce ivory, gold, ostrich feathers, ebony and drugs.

The island of Madagascar is one of the largest in the world.

On the west of Africa is St Helena, an English colony.

The Cape de Verd islands are ten in number; the two largest are St. Jago, and St. Anthony.

More northerly are the Canary or Fortunate islands; among these is the famous Peak of Teneriffe.

The island of Madeira, the last that is reckoned contiguous to Africa, is famous for its wine.

SUMMARY OF AFRICA.

Countries.	Length.	Brd'th.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Africa,	4,300	3,500	9,624,800	98,945,000
Morocco,	500	480		5,000,000
Egypt,	600	250	140,000	2,500,000
Biledulgerid,	2,500	350		
Guinea,	1,800	360		
Nubia,	940	600		
Abyssinia,	900	800		1,800,000
Caffraria, or }				
Hottentot, }	708	660		61,000
Loango,	400	300		
Congo,	540	420		
Angola,	360	250		
Madagascar,	900	170		4,000,000
Algiers,	480	30		1,500,000
Tunis,	220	120		2,000,000
Tripoli,	1,100	490		1,500,000

QUESTIONS

ON THE MAP OF AFRICA.

- What are the most northerly states of Africa?
How is that part of Africa divided that lies contiguous to the Gulf of Guinea?
How are Loango, Congo, and Angola situate?
Where is Cape Verd?
Where is Table Bay?
Opposite to what part of the African coast is the island of Madagascar?
Where is Sierre Leone?
Into what sea does the Nile empty itself?
What strait leads to the Red Sea?
Where are the Comoro isles?
How is Africa separated from Asia?
Is Tunis or Tripoli the more northerly town?
How is the island of Bourbon situate with regard to the isle of France?
Where is St. Salvador?
Which are the most considerable lakes of Africa?
Is Gondar or Senaar the more westerly town?
What are the north and south Capes of Madagascar called?
What river in Africa is next in magnitude to the Nile?
What is that range of mountains called which runs almost across Africa?
What prevents Africa from being a continent by itself?
Where is the Cape of Good Hope?

Where is Guinea ?

Where is the city of Sego ?

Where is Abyssinia ?

Where is the kingdom of Adel ?

Where is Mount Atlas ?

Where is Zanguebar ?

Where is the city of Fez ?

Where is the kingdom of Bambara ?

Where is the city of Alexandria situate ?

Where is Cape Guardafui ?

Where is the country of the Hottentots ?

Where is the island of St. Helena ?

Where are the Canary Islands situate ?

How is Cairo situate ?

Where is the Island of Ascension ?

Where was the city of Carthage situate ?

Where does the Niger empty ?

Where is the island of Teneriffe ?

What is that part of the Indian ocean called
which flows between Madagascar and Africa ?

Where is the coast of Natal ?

In what direction is the course of the Nile ?

Where is lake Maravi ?

How are Egypt and Abyssinia situate with re-
gard to each other ?

What part of Africa does the equinoctial line
pass through ?

Where is the Gulf of Guinea ?

Where are the straits of Babel Mandeb ?

QUESTIONS

ON THE MAP OF THE WORLD.

How many degrees is the equator from each pole?

Does Cape Horn or the cape of Good Hope stretch farther to the south?

How is the Mediterranean situate?

How is Madagascar situate?

Near what parallel of south latitude is the island of Amsterdam?

Where are the Red, White, Black, and Yellow seas?

Between what countries is the Bay of Bengal?

How are Arabia and Thibet situate with regard to Persia?

Do the Sandwich islands lie in the northern or southern hemisphere?

In what zone is Nova Zembla?

Name the two most remarkable Isthmuses in the world; and tell their latitude and breadth?

Do the New Hebrides, the Friendly, or the Society islands lie the more westward?

Where is the Caspian Sea?

Is there more land in the northern or southern hemisphere?

Which of the four general divisions of the earth is the largest?

How is America separated from Europe and Africa?

How is the island of Sumatra situate with regard to the Equator?

Where is Byron's island situate?

How is Norfolk island situate with respect to New Zealand?

How is Japan situate with regard to Asia?

Which are the most northerly, the Azores or the Cape de Verd Islands?

Where is New Guinea?

What are the principal islands through which the equator passes?

Where are the Ladrone islands?

How are Asia and America separated?

On which side of the equinoctial line is Christmas island?

Are the Ladrone or the Phillipine islands the more northerly?

What separates the two islands of New Zealand from each other?

Where are the Sandwich islands situate, and which is the largest of them?

What course is England from the United States?

Where are the East Indies?

Where is New Holland?

Where are the Society islands, and in what Hemisphere are they situate?

Does South America lie directly south of North America?

How is the Indian ocean situate?

There are two ways to go to China by water; describe them.

Where is Sandwich land?

Where are the Marquesas islands?

Where is the sea of Kamtschatka?

What Oceans and seas are sailed over in going from New York to Canton?

What gulf and oceans are passed over in sailing from New Orleans to Acapulco?

What ocean, sea and gulf are passed over in sailing from the United States to the capital of Russia?

How would one sail in going from the Black to the Red Sea?

What countries would a person pass through, in travelling from Spain to Morocco?

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QUESTIONS

WHICH CORRESPOND WITH THE FACTS STATED
IN THE GEOGRAPHY, TO BE ANSWERED
BY THE YOUNG STUDENT.

What is Geography ?

Where is the highest tide known in the world ?

What mountains are there in France

Which are the principal Bays in the United States ?

Of what does Denmark consist ?

What town is the seat of government in New-Hampshire ?

What are the climate and soil of Rhode Island ?

What part of Great Britain is Wales ?

Which is the largest commercial city in the United States ?

What is said of Peru ?

How is Lapland divided ?

How is Georgia bounded ?

What part of North America do the Indians inhabit ?

What are the chief towns in Egypt ?

What are Mocha and Aden ?

What is the capital of Abyssinia ?

Give a description of the natural bridge in Virginia.

What are the principal rivers in Tennessee ?

How is Maryland bounded ?

Where were our first parents created ?

Which are the chief towns in China ?

For what are the Arabians noted ?

Name the divisions of water.

What and where are the principal range of mountains in North America?

What is Nova Scotia, and where is it?

How is Holland, now Netherlands, bounded?

How is Italy bounded?

On what is Norway dependant?

What is longitude?

What are the principal rivers in Prussia?

Give a description of Boston?

Which are the chief towns in Mexico?

How is Pennsylvania bounded?

What is the character of the people of in Connecticut?

How and when was Lisbon destroyed?

What are the principal rivers in Ireland?

What tropical fruits flourish in Georgia?

What is the face of the country in Mexico?

Which town is the seat of government in Georgia?

What are the chief towns in Peru?

What does the desert or Zaara abound in?

Where are the Bermudas or Somer's islands?

What is the length of the river Amazon?

How do the Laplanders travel?

To whom does Guiana belong?

What does Africa produce?

How are the Asiatic isles divided?

What is a continent, and how many are there?

How is Greenland bounded?

In what country is ancient Greece?

What is the public debt of the United States?

What is said of Quebec?

What are the chief towns in the Austrian Dominions ?

How is Italy divided ?

Give a description of the Maelstroom in Norway.

How do you know when a map is in north, and when in south latitude ?

Which are the principal rivers in Vermont ?

Which are the principal islands belonging to Massachusetts ?

What college is there in New Hampshire ?

What are the chief towns in Spain ?

What is the character of the inhabitants in Scotland ?

How is Connecticut bounded ?

What are the chief towns in Pennsylvania ?

What lakes are there in Louisiana ?

Where and how high are the highest mountains in the United States ?

What are the chief towns in Florida ?

What is the climate of Europe ?

How is Patagonia bounded ?

What is said of Corea ?

What are the chief towns in Hindostan ?

Which island in the West Indies do the blacks possess ?

What islands are opposite Malacca ?

What is the capital of Maryland ?

How is Asia bounded ?

For what is Balbec and Palmyra famous ?

What is Michilimackinack ?

For what is China celebrated ?

Which are the principal rivers in Virginia ?

What are the chief towns in Wales ?

Where was Canaan, and by what name is it known at present ?

How is North Carolina bounded ?

How many inhabitants are there in Pekin ?

Name the different divisions of land.

Define the names.

How is North America bounded ?

What are the chief towns in Switzerland ?

What number of vessels and seamen are annually employed in the Cod fishery on the banks of Newfoundland ?

What is the climate of the United States ?

When did the emperor of Germany resign his office, and what did he assume ?

For what is Athos celebrated ?

Which are the principal bays in Maine ?

How is Rhode Island bounded ?

How is Stockholm built ?

On a map how do we know which is north, south, east and west ?

How is the island of Great Britain divided ?

Where is the seat of government in New York ?

What number of inhabitants did Rome once contain ?

What are the principal rivers in Pennsylvania ?

What mountains are there in Africa ?

Which of the Asiatic isles are comprehended under the name of Australasia ?

What are the principal rivers in Mississippi ?

Where is the island of Macao ?

Which is the most ancient city in America ?

How is Persia bounded ?

What proportion do the slaves bear to the whites in Maryland ?

Are there any rivers in Delaware ?

Where are the highest mountains in the world ?

What canal is there in France and how far does it extend ?

What is the climate of New Britain, and who are its inhabitants ?

What are the chief towns in Italy ?

How are the United States bounded ?

What are the chief towns in Turkey in Europe ?

Give a description of London.

How is Germany bounded ?

How many banks are there in the United States ?

What is the name of the mountains in Vermont and how do they run ?

What are the rivers in Russia ?

What islands belong to Denmark ?

What is Latitude and Longitude ?

What are the chief towns in Rhode Island ?

What islands of note belong to Italy ?

Which is the largest town, and which the seat of government in Vermont ?

Which are the principal towns in Massachusetts ?

How is the coast of Guinea divided ?

What is the soil of Maine ?

What remains of Indian tribes are there in New York ?

How is Egypt situate ?

What is the ancient name for Asiatic Russia ?

Which are the principal European islands ?

Give a description of the great wall in China,

- How is Turkey in Asia bounded ?
Give a description of South America.
With what places do the inhabitants of New Jersey trade ?
Describe the salt springs in New York.
Does it often rain in Egypt ?
How is Canada bounded ?
Which are the chief towns in North Carolina ?
How much sooner does vegetation commence in Kentucky, than in Ohio or Pennsylvania ?
How many inhabitants are there on the globe ?
Describe the Caspian Sea.
What is the climate of Tennessee ?
How is Delaware Bounded ?
What lakes are there in Switzerland ?
For what is Liverpool noted ?
How is Portugal bounded ?
What is said of the wheat of Delaware ?
What bay is the largest in the U. States ?
To what place does the government of Russia banish its criminals ?
What straits are there connected with Asia ?
Give a description of the Japan islands.
What is the climate of Arabia ?
What are the chief towns in Nova Scotia ?
Where is the seat of government in the United States ?
Name some of the largest rivers on the continent of America.
Where is New Britain, and how is it bounded ?
What lake and river are there in Caraccas ?
How is Europe bounded ?
What is the climate of Lapland,

- What are the principal rivers in Georgia ?
Which of the West India islands does Great Britain claim ?
How is Louisiana bounded ?
What fall of water is in New Jersey ?
What is said of the manufactures in Rhode Island ?
What countries are there on the eastern side of Africa ?
What are the chief towns in Denmark ?
How is Egypt divided ?
How is longitude expressed on maps ?
What is there remarkable in Poland ?
What are the chief towns in Prussia ?
For what is Greenland famous ?
How are the Canary islands situate ?
How is Independent Tartary bounded ?
Where and what is Sierra Leone ?
What rivers rise in Switzerland ?
Give a description of the mountains in Virginia.
What countries do the Austrian Dominions comprehend ?
What are the chief towns in Tennessee ?
Which are some of the principal islands belonging to Asia ?
Where was the residence of General Washington ?
What islands belong to England ?
What are the chief towns in Sicily ?
Where are the Kurilean islands, and how far do they extend ?
By whom were the United States settled ?
What are the chief towns in New Brunswick ?

What is the religion of Europe ?

How is New Jersey bounded ?

What mountains are there in Italy ?

What are the chief towns in Maryland ?

Is Poland an independent state ?

What seas are there belonging to Asia ?

Which is the largest town in the U. States ?

How is Prussia bounded ?

Where and how large is the District of Columbia ?

What are the principal rivers in Scotland ?

What is Zaara and how far does it extend ?

How is China bounded ?

What islands belong to the state of Rhode Island ?

Which of the West India islands belong to the Spanish ?

What Indian tribes have settlements in Mississippi ?

What is the climate of Greenland ?

Where is the Bay of Fundy, and how high does the tide rise in it ?

What are the principal rivers in Netherlands ?

How is Virginia bounded ?

Which are the gulfs and bays of N. America ?

How are the distances on maps generally measured ?

What is the climate of Russia ?

What is the government of the United States ?

What are the principal rivers in Canada ?

Of what countries does the empire of China consist ?

How is Massachusetts bounded ?

- Which are the principal mountains in Europe ?
What are the productions of the United States ?
Which are the northern Mahometan states in Africa, and for what are the inhabitants of them remarkable ?
What is the face of the country and climate of Maryland ?
Where is the Peake of Teneriffe ?
For what are the Dutch distinguished ?
Which is the oldest English settlement in North America ?
How far do the Andes stretch ?
Give a description of Gibraltar ?
How do you distinguish east from west longitude on maps ?
How is Scotland bounded ?
What towns are the seats of government in Connecticut ?
What is the soil, and under what state of cultivation is it, in Pennsylvania ?
What are the chief towns in Russia, and how situated ?
How far does the continent of America extend, what is its length and breadth, and between what oceans does it lie ?
How was Poland originally bounded ?
What are the principal rivers in Massachusetts ?
What was Egypt formerly ?
Where is New Connecticut, and by whom was it settled ?
What lakes are there in Guatimala ?
How is Missouri bounded ?

- What lakes are there in Scotland ?
To whom does Brazil belong ?
What great inland seas are there in Europe ?
How is Ohio bounded ?
What is an ocean and how many are there ?
What are the divisions of North America and
to whom do they belong ?
What marks of the deluge are there in Amazoni-
a ?
What did the United States pay for Louisiana ?
What is the religion of Asia ?
What is the chief town in Persia ?
Who was the founder of the state of Pennsylva-
nia, and what of him ?
What is the climate of France ?
Where is the seat of government in Delaware ?
What is the face of the country, and what moun-
tains in Switzerland ?
How is New York bounded ?
What is said of the island of Madagascar ?
Which are the chief towns in New Grenada ?
How is Amsterdam built ?
Which are the principal rivers in North Caroli-
na ?
How is Amazonia bounded ?
What do the West India islands produce ?
What is the capital of Kentucky ?
What large islands lie near Spain ?
What sounds are there in North Carolina ?
Which is the principal river & lake in Mexico ?
What straits are there belonging to America ?
What are the principal rivers in Asiatic Turkey ?
What are the chief towns in Missouri ?
For what is the bay of Honduras celebrated ?

What is said of the Medical springs in N. York,
and which are the principal ?

What are the principal towns in France ?

What are the regulations in Massachusetts res-
pecting schools ?

How is Brazil bounded ?

How was Germany originally divided, and what
political association now exists there ?

How is Alabama bounded ?

What is the Capital of Independent Tartary ?

What are the chief towns in New York ?

What is the character of the French ?

How is Asiatic Russia divided ?

Which are the chief towns in Ohio ?

How is Norway bounded ?

What is said of the river Jordan ?

What are the chief towns in Virginia ?

What is said of the schools in Connecticut ?

What is the soil of New Jersey ?

What part of the Mediterranean is called Levant

Which are the chief towns in Caraccas ?

Which are the principal rivers in Africa ?

Which town is the seat of government in South
Carolina ?

Are there any tides in the Mediterranean ?

Who inhabit Chinese Tartary ?

What are the chief towns in Delaware ?

In what order are the countries in Africa describ-
ed ?

How is New York situate respecting trade ?

What is the religion of the inhabitants in the U.
nited States ?

What islands are comprehended in the Eastern Archipelago ?

How is Turkey in Europe bounded ?

What is said of Pegu ?

What are the principal lakes in the United States ?

How many are the United States ? Name them. In Arabia there is a remarkable wind, what are its effects and how avoided ?

How is Vermont bounded ?

What curiosity is there in New Grenada ?

What are the chief towns in the District of Columbia ?

How is England bounded ?

How many, and where are the Cape de Verd islands ?

What rivers are there in Louisiana ?

What was Italy formerly ?

Which are the chief towns in New Jersey ?

What is the name and height of the most elevated point of the Andes ? Is it north or south of the equator ?

Which are the principal rivers in the United States ?

What are the chief cities in Egypt ?

What is the climate of Hindostan ?

What minerals are found in Kentucky ?

Which are the chief towns in Louisiana ?

What is there singular on the coast of the Caspian sea ?

How is South Carolina bounded ?

What is the military strength of the U. States ?

- What is the largest river in New Brunswick ?
Who was the founder of Rhode Island, and where did he first settle ?
What encouragement has been given to literature in the state of New York ?
How is Spain bounded ?
What are the principal rivers in Kentucky ?
How is the kingdom of Siam situate ?
What are the principal towns in the state of Mississippi ?
What lakes are there in New York ?
What are the eastern and western coasts of the Peninsula of Hindostan called ?
What is there remarkable of Rhodes and Candia ?
Are there any inland seas in Africa ?
What are the chief towns in Maine ?
What states ceded the District of Columbia to the United States ?
How much did the United States pay for Florida ?
How is Hindostan bounded ?
To what country does the island of Segalieu belong ?
How is Charleston situate, and for what are its inhabitants noted ?
What is the climate of England ?
What is the face of the country in the U. States ?
When and by whom was the partition of Poland made ?
How is latitude expressed on maps ?
How is Sweden bounded ?
Which of the Asiatic islands are distinguished by the name of Polynesia ?

- What are the chief towns in Georgia ?
- What singular animal is there found in Caracacas ?
- What mines are found in Brazil ?
- Which are the principal capes in Europe ?
- What lakes are there in New Hampshire ?
- What is there remarkable of Mount Ararat ?
- How is Michigan Territory bounded ?
- What countries are possessed by the British in North America ?
- What islands belong to Portugal ?
- What is the face of the country in Russia ?
- What has been the principal trade in and from Guinea ?
- How is Stoney Arabia situate, and what is its capital ?
- Which of the West India islands do the Danes and Swedes possess ?
- How is Florida bounded ?
- What rivers are there in New Jersey ?
- Between what countries is Thibet included ?
- Which are the chief towns in North Carolina ?
- How is New Brunswick bounded ?
- How far is the earth from the sun ?
- What is Malaya or Malacca ?
- What is said of the winters in South Carolina ?
- How is Patagonia bounded ?
- What islands are there belonging to New York ?
- What swamp is there in North Carolina, and how large is it ?
- What rivers are there in Guiana ?
- What are the principal rivers in Missouri ?
- What are the chief towns in Guatimala ?

For what is Madeira famous, and how is it situated ?

How is Maine bounded ?

What are the chief towns of Portugal ?

Are there any tides in the Baltic ?

How is Switzerland bounded ?

What are the chief towns in Kentucky ?

What is the capital of the Michigan Territory ?

How many Asiatic isles are there said to be ?

How is Mexico or New Spain bounded ?

What are the names of the governments established in Hindostan ?

How are North and South America connected ?

What are the principal rivers in New York ?

Who perform the labor of the southern states ?

What are the chief towns in Ireland ?

What are the principal rivers in Maryland ?

What are the chief towns in Sweden ?

How is Caraccas bounded ?

What countries are there in South America ? and to whom do they belong ?

Describe the Asiatic mountains.

How large is Lake Superior ?

What extent of sea coast has Maine, and what is the climate ?

For what is Oporto famous ?

Which is the seat of government of North Carolina ?

How is Switzerland divided ?

How is Mississippi bounded ?

Which are the principal rivers in Guatimala ?

What is the soil of Guatimala ?

Which are the principal rivers in the Birman Empire?

In what time does the earth move round the sun and on its own axis?

What is the staple produce of New York, and what quantity is annually exported?

What are the universities in England?

How is Illinois bounded?

Is Russia an extensive government?

What is the character of the inhabitants of Independent Tartary?

What is the climate of Patagonia?

What countries does Asia contain?

What is the earth and its dimensions?

What are the principal rivers in Maine?

What is the character of the Spaniards?

How is Kentucky bounded?

What are the principal rivers in European Turkey?

Where are mount Sinai and Horeb situate?

Which are the most numerous tribes of Indians in the United States, and what part do they inhabit?

How many subjects are under the British government in Hindostan?

What are the names of the principal islands in the gulf of St Lawrence?

Where is the seat of government in Pennsylvania?

Which are the chief cities in England?

Which are the principal rivers in Ohio?

What is the custom of ships that trade to the Baltic?

Describe Arabia Desert.

Which are the principal rivers in Brazil ?

What mountains are there in Turkey in Asia ?

What is said of the United States as a commercial country ?

What capes are there in Massachusetts ?

What are the principal rivers in Spain ?

How is Tennessee bounded ?

Which is the highest mountain in Europe ?

What rivers are there in Tartary, and where do they empty ?

By what name are the West Indies sometimes known ?

How is Arabia divided ?

What part of the globe is covered with water ?

Which town is the seat of Government in New-Jersey ?

What are the principal rivers in Italy ?

How is Indiana bounded ?

Which are the chief towns in Arabia Desert, and for what are they remarkable ?

Which are the principal European rivers ?

Give a description of the imperial canal in China.

What is the soil of the United States ?

Which are the principal rivers in Rhode Island ?

Which are the most noted towns in Scotland ?

What tribes of Indians are there in Tennessee, and what is their character ?

What and where are mount Etna and Vesuvius ?

How is Arabia bounded ?

What was Persia once, and what is it at present ?

What occasions the different seasons ?

What occasions day and night ?

What islands are there belonging to Hindostan?
What countries are included in the Birman Empire?

Which are the chief towns in Connecticut?

What countries are there in Asia?

How is Sicily separated from Italy, and for what is the strait remarkable?

Which are the principal rivers in Asia?

What marks of antiquity are there in Ohio?

What lakes are there in Russia?

How is Chili bounded?

What is the name of the river that divides Upper from Lower Canada?

What are the capital cities in the Birman Empire?

What is said of the inhabitants of Patagonia?

Which are the principal islands belonging to China?

What is the face of the country in Norway, and how do the inhabitants subsist?

Describe Antisana?

Where are the chief towns in Upper Canada?

What is said of the inland navigation of Russia?

What is the length of the Mississippi river?

What use is made of the canals in Holland?

Which are the chief towns in Norway?

What is the climate of East and West Florida?

What are the capitals of Sardinia and Corsica?

What is the political aspect of Portugal?

What islands belong to Scotland?

Of what use are the dykes in Holland?

What is said of the lead mines in Missouri?

Which are the principal rivers in Arkansas?

What cities are there in Germany ?

How is Denmark, bounded ?

What islands are there belonging to France ?

Which is the largest of the Japan islands ?

Where do the British at Bengal send their convicts ?

How many and what are the names of some of the principal states which constitute the Confederation of Germany ?

For what is Cork noted ?

What is said of Moscow ?

What are the chief towns in Chili ?

How is Peru bounded ?

Where are the Falls of Niagara and what is said of them ?

What title does the Grand Seignior assume ?

What foreign possessions has Spain, and what has been the effect on her ?

What are the chief towns in Paraguay ?

What character have the Swiss ?

How is New Grenada bounded ?

What are the chief towns in Lower Canada ?

How was France formerly divided, and how at present ?

Does it rain in Peru and Chili ?

What mountains are there in European Turkey ?

How is France bounded ?

Give a description of the forests and timber in the Birman empire ?

What is said of Venice ?

For what are the banks of Newfoundland celebrated ?

What are the principal rivers in France ?

What countries are there in Europe?

What towns are there in Guiana?

What were New Grenada and Caraccas formerly called?

What islands are there belonging to Turkey in Europe?

Who are the Cossacks?

What is Hamburgh?

How is Prussia divided?

What is the character of the Laplanders?

Where are the Great and Little Belt?

What is said of the islands in the Baltic?

How is Guiana bounded?

In what does the wealth of Sweden consist?

How is Russia bounded?

How is Norway divided?

What is said of the peasants in Poland?

What are the principal rivers in Hindostan?

What islands are there belonging to Russia?

Are trees and rivers common in Persia?

What is said of the absence of the sun in Lapland?

What are the chief towns in Netherlands?

What is the political aspect of Turkey in Europe?

What curiosities are there in Russia?

What are the amusements of the Laplanders?

What seas are connected with European Turkey?

What is the general character of the Asiatics?

How is Asiatic Russia bounded?

What is said of the horned cattle in Brazil?

What cities are there in Asiatic Russia?

- Which is the most fruitful quarter of the globe ?
 What are principal rivers in China ?
 How is Sweden divided ?
 What islands belong to Asiatic Russia ?
 What capes are there in North Carolina ?
 What is said of the settlement and soil of Indiana ?
 What is the soil of Illinois ?
 What college is there in New Jersey ?
 What is the face of the country in Maine ?
 How do the inhabitants on Nantucket obtain a
 livelihood ?
 When was America discovered and by whom ?
 What mountains are there in Wales ?
 What is said of the wool in Spain ?
 What mountains are there in Scotland ?
 What is said of the Irish, and what religion do
 they profess ?
 What is the religion of the Birmans ?



Having found considerable advantage in the course of his experience as a teacher, in the use of the following questions, which are adapted to the maps, the Compiler has been induced to add them to this sixth edition of the Geography, in the hope that they may be found to increase the utility of the work.—

1. In what state or kingdom, and in what part of it are the following towns. Tunis, Liverpool, Madras, Princeton, St. Jago, New Haven, Saint Leone, Glasgow, Maracaybo, Newburyport, Siam

Jeddo, Dover, Conception, Norfolk, Alexandria, Moscow, Florence, Halifax, Vera Cruz, Columbia, Quito, Ispahan, Canadaigua, Naples, Salem, Cape town, Cayenne, Lisle, Edenton, Coro, Canton, Berlin, New Bedford

2. Describe the situation of the following Lakes; **Chauplain, Superior, Baikal, Huron, Assiniboin, Wener, Michigan, Umbagog, Seneca, Lake of the Woods, Dembia, Oneida, St. Clair, Geneva.**

3 In what state or kingdom are the following rivers, what course do they run and where empty,

Delaware, Yazoo, Bog, Iena, Clinch, Rio Bravo, Juniatta, Negro, Thames, Penobscot, Anit, James, Tagus, Sihon, Genessee, Meas, St. Croix, Cumberland, Wolga, Hudson, Mobile, Ava, Neuse, Dwina, Oronoko, Edisto, Orion, Jordan, Saco, Licking, Savannah, Tioga, Drave, Amazon, Elint, Elbe, Otter, Tigris, Oby.

4 Describe the situation of the following Straits.

Davis's, Bonafacio, Behring's, La Maire, Bellisle, Messina, Sunda, Michilimackinack.

5 Describe the situation of the following Islands

Borneo, Nantucket, Friendly, Mindanao, Sicily, Fox, Antigua, Ivica, Behring's, Norfolk, Cape Briton, St. Kitts, Corsica, Leco, Keo, Carolines, Navigator's, Long, Faro or Ferro, Anticosti, Falkland, Cyprus, St. Helena, Loffouden, St. Felix, Andaman, Jamaica, Bellisle, Nichon, Scilly, Dominica, Elba, Annabon, Hainan, St. John, Iceland, Sumatra, St. Paul, Tongataboo, Newfoundland, Banda, Chiloe.

6. Describe the situation of the following seas, Oceans or Gulfs.—

- Which is the most fruitful quarter of the globe ?
 What are principal rivers in China ?
 How is Sweden divided ?
 What islands belong to Asiatic Russia ?
 What capes are there in North Carolina ?
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6. Describe the situation of the following seas, Oceans or Gulfs.—

Paris, Presburg, Petersburg, Clarksville, Ummerapoora, Montreal, Dresden, New-Orleans, Zanesville, Newcastle.

16. Describe the situation of the following Bays, Seas or Gulfs—

Darien, Irish, Long Island Sound, Machias, Penobscot, Corea, Arabian, Aral, St. Lawrence, Albemarle Sound, Honduras, Fundy,

17. Describe the situation of the following islands ;

Teneriffe, Ascension, Madagascar, Ceylon, Tobago, Scio, Grand, Sumatra, Lemnos, Jesso, St. Anthony, Byron's, Van Deimen's, Fomosa, New-Zealand, Otaheite, Malta, Bonavista, Bourbon, Candia, Easter, Kurile, Rhe, Barbadoes, Ushant, Porto Rico, Minorca, Bahama, Timor, Nicobar, Milo, Maldives, Nova Zembla, Rhodes, St. Lucia, Sardinia, Negropont, St. Thomas, Samos, Georgia, Majorca, Socotra, Galipagos, Canaries, Zante.

18. Describe the situation of the following capes.

Charles, Blanco, Finisterre, Guardafui, Skaken, May, Lands End, Clear, Fear, Naze.

19. In what state or kingdom. and in what part of it are the following towns ?

Baldivia, Leyden, Milan, Geneva, Gibraltar, Fez, Gottenburgh, Raleigh, Annapolis, Cherson, Jerusalem, Berbice, Munich, Bayonne, Beaufort, Constantinople, Newark, Breslaw, Marseilles, Rio Janeiro, Copenhagen, Jonesborough, Worcester, St. Salvadore, Keen, Camden, Bern, Pensacola, Adrianople, Rotterdam, Frederica, Dantzic, Demarara, Mexico, Christiana, Wfl-

Hamburg, Barcelona, Stockholm, Milledgeville, Medina, Goa, Suez, Damascus, Palermo.

20. In what state or kingdom are the following rivers, what course do they run, and where do they empty.

Merrimack, Japanese, Whango, Shallow, Yohogany, Ottawas, Pregel, Piscataqua, Indus, Satilla, Kentucky, Neiper, Altamaha, Miami, Madeira, Monongahela, Para, Santee, Patapsco, Uruguay, Roanoke, Patucket, Schuylkill, Pamlico, Mississippi, Allegany, Tennessee, Muskingum, Kennebec.

21. Describe the situation of the following capes.

Orange, St. Lucas, Verd, Lookout, Montauk Point, St. Vincent, Lopatka, Sable.

22. In what state or kingdom, what part of it, and on what river are the following towns—

Grand Cairo, Bristol, Frankfort, Kingston, Calcutta, Seville, Hallowell, Augusta, Astracan, Wilmington, Frankfort, Fayette, Poughkeepsie, Mount Vernon, New York, Louisville, Charleston, Bath, Marietta, Knoxville, Chillicothe, Windsor, Hudson, Concord, Yorktown, Hartford, Alexandria, Schenectady, Richmond, Columbia, Pittsburgh, New London, Harrisburg.

23. Describe the situation of the following Seas, Bays, and Gulfs ;

Delaware, Caspian, Tonquin, Guayaquil, Baltic, Florida, Red, California, Guinea, Bengal, Yellow, Chesapeak, Naraganset, Biscay.

24. Describe the situation of the following islands :

Solomon's, Mindanao, New Holland, Cuba,

Christmas, Owhyhee, Long, Orknies, Statten, St Thomas, Ivica, Ireland, Gaudaloupe, Corfu, Trinidad, Cephalonia, St. Nicholas, Moluccas, Amsterdam, Madeira, Block, St. Domingo, Grenada, Great Britain, Segalian, Pitcairn, Western, Comoro, Shetland, Sandwich, Martha's Vineyard, Martinico, St. Matthew, Marquesas, Celebes, France Java, New Caledonia, Desolation, Friendly.

25. In what state or kingdom and in what part of it are the following towns—

Portland, Koningsburgh, Samarcand, Algiers, Cadiz, Belfast, Tripoli, Batavia, Mocha, Tatta, Bilbao, Messina, Aberdeen, Aden, Morocco, Amsterdam, Burlington, Archangel, Newport, St. Augustine, Exeter, Bogota, Montpelier, Panama, Bennington, Acapulca, Cathagena, Middletown.

26. Describe the situation of the following Capes—

Gracia Dias, Henlopen, LaHogue, Malabar, Hatteras, Henry, St. Roque, St. Mary.

27. Describe the situation of the following Seas, Bays and Gulfs—

White, Finland, Venice, Hudson, Barnstable, Mediterranean, Saloniki, Levant, Caribbean, Pamlico, Asoph, Archipelago, Black.

28. Describe the situation of the following islands

New Guinea, Margaretta, Bermuda, Clarkes, Terra del Fuego, Vancouver's, Juan Fernandez, Masafuero, Phillipine, Society.

PROBLEMS ON THE GLOBES.

The sciences of Geography and Astronomy are so intimately connected, that it is in vain to expect to acquire a complete knowledge of the one without understanding something of the other. Perhaps the best and most ready method of giving the learner just and accurate notions of these sciences, in which according to Dr. Watts, "there is not a son or a daughter of Adam that has not some concern," is by the help of Globes; since by them the earth and heavens are represented in a natural and striking manner, and by the various motions and positions of which they are capable, the youngest student is enabled to comprehend the several real and apparent motions of the heavenly bodies, which to persons unacquainted with these subjects, either pass unnoticed, or are involved in inexplicable difficulties.*

* I think it proper to recommend the improved globes of eighteen and twelve inches in diameter, lately engraved and sold under the title of "Bardin's New British Globes." On the terrestrial eighteen inch are included all the late discoveries of Captain Cook, Vancouver, Perouse, Mungo Park, &c. to the present time, from a complete and accurate drawing by Mr. Arrowsmith; and on the corresponding celestial are depicted the exact positions of more than six thousand stars, clusters, Nebulae, &c.

OF THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

The terrestrial Globe is a representation of the earth, having the seas and country on it exactly as they are on the surface of the earth.

The spindle on which the globe turns is called its axis.

N. B. The axis of the earth is imaginary.

The extreme points of the axis are called the poles ; the one is the north or arctic, the other the south or antarctic.

Ancient and modern geographers agree in dividing the earth into FIVE ZONES. namely ; one torrid, two temperate, and two frozen Zones.

The torrid zone extends from the equator to the tropic of Cancer northward, and to the tropic of capricorn southward, extending 23 1 2 degrees on each side of the equator, making in the whole 47 degrees.

The two temperate zones lie between the tropics and polar circles, on each side of the equator, being 43 degrees each ; and

The two frigid embrace the regions from the polar circles to the poles, extending in each direction 23 1 2 degrees.

The earth is surrounded with several *imaginary* circles which are drawn on the artificial globe, or expressed by wooden or brass work.

The equator is a circle of the earth, equi distant from the poles, and it divides the globe into two equal hemispheres, one north and the other south.

Meridians are great circles passing from pole to pole, or overhead from north to south.

The ecliptic is a great circle in the Heavens, in which the sun or rather the earth performs its annual revolution

On the ecliptic the twelve signs are marked, viz. ♈ Aries, the Ram; ♉ Taurus the Bull; ♊ Gemini, the twins; ♋ Cancer, the Crab; ♌ Leo the Lion; ♍ Virgo the Virgin; ♎ Libra, the Balance; ♏ Scorpio the Scorpion; ♐ Sagittarius, the Archer; ♑ Capricornus the Goat; ♒ Aquarius, the Waterer; ♓ Pices, the Fishes

These signs refer to stars among which the sun seems to pass; and the signs, as well as the ecliptic, are drawn on the terrestrial globe for the convenience of working problems.

The tropics are two circles, each parallel to, and at 23 1-2 degrees distance from the equator.

The polar circles are parallel to the tropics and 23 1-2 degrees distance from the poles

The horizon is expressed by the upper surface of the wooden circle in which the globe stands, and it divides the globe into two equal parts

The zenith of any place is a point in the heavens directly over head or above that place; and the nadir is a point opposite to the zenith.

The wooden horizon of the globe is divided into five parts, the innermost is marked with the degrees of amplitude, the second with those of azimuth, the third contains the points of the mariner's compass, the fourth has the names, characters, and figures of the twelve signs; and

the fifth is a calender of the months and days, with the equation of time between them. By the two last is instantly seen the sign and degree the sun is in during every day, in the year.

The circumference of the earth and heavens is divided into 360 degrees, and every degree is divided into 60 minutes. Half the circumference is 180 degrees and a quarter is 90 degrees.

The LATITUDE of any place is its distance from the equator toward either pole, reckoned in degrees and minutes, and may be 90 degrees north or south.

The LONGITUDE of any place is its distance from the meridian of London, reckoned in degrees and minutes at the equator, and it may be 180 degrees east or west.

PROBLEM 1—*To find the latitude of any place.*

Turn the Globe, and bring the place to the graduated edge of the brazen meridian: and the degree on the meridian is the latitude north or south, as it may be on the north or south side of the equator.

Thus the latitude of London is fifty one and a half degrees north; and of St. Helena nearly sixteen degrees south.

What is the latitude of Alexandria in Egypt? Of Athens? Of Bengal? Of the Cape of Good Hope? Of Cape Horn? Of Constantinople? Of Edinburgh? Of Ispahan? Of Madras? Of Moscow? Of Paris? Of Philadelphia? Of Prague? Of Stockholm? Of Teneriffe? Of Vienna? Of Botany Bay? And of Poughkeepsie?

PROBLEM II—*To find the longitude of any place.*

Bring the place to the brazen meridian, and the degree on the equator shows the longitude from London.

Thus the longitude of Madras is 80 degrees east : of Lisbon 9 degrees west.

What is the longitude of Amsterdam ? Of Archangel ? Of Babel Mandeb ? Of Bengal ? Of Dublin ? Of Gibraltar ? Of Jerusalem ? Of Quebec ? Of Syracuse ? Of Tunis ? Of Turin ? Of Upsal ? and of New York ?

PROBLEM III—*The longitude and latitude of any place being given to find that place.*

Look for the longitude on the equator, and bring it to the brazen meridian, then under the given degree of latitude will be the place required. Thus the place whose longitude is 80 deg. 0 min. east, and latitude 31 deg. 14 min. north is Alexandria ; and the place which has near 6 deg. west longitude, and 16 deg. south latitude, is St. Helena.

What places are those that have the following longitudes and latitudes ; 30 deg. 7 min. east long. and 31 deg. 11 min. north lat. ; 13 deg. 2 min. east long and 23 deg. 8 min. north lat. ; 79 deg. 50 min. west long. and 33 deg. 42 min. north lat. ; 8 deg 30 min. west long 51 deg. 54 min. north lat. ; 4 deg 5 min. west long. and 56 deg. (nearly) north lat. ; 76 deg. 50 min. west long. and 12 deg. south lat. ; 8 deg. 35

min. west long. and 40 deg. 53 min. north lat. ?
 What place is that whose longitude is nearly 71
 degrees west, but which has no latitude.

*PROBLEM IV—To find the difference of latitude
 of any two places.*

If the places are in the same hemisphere, bring each to the meridian, and subtract the latitude of the one from that of the other ; if in different hemispheres, add the latitude of the one to that of the other. Thus the difference of latitude between London and Madras is 88 deg. 28 min. ; between Paris and Cape Horn is 104 deg. 49 min.

What is the difference of latitude between Copenhagen and Gibraltar ? between London and the Cape of Good Hope ? between Berlin and Bristol ? between Bengal and St. Helena ? between Madrid and Moscow ? between Leghorn and Liverpool ? between Pekin and Philadelphia ? How many degrees colder is Petersburg than Naples ?

*PROBLEM V—To find the difference of longitude
 of any two places.*

Bring one of the places to the brazen meridian and mark its longitude : then bring the other place to the meridian, and the number of degrees between its longitude and the first mark, is the difference of longitude ; thus the difference of longitude between London and Constantinople

is 28 deg. 55 min. ; between Constantinople and Madras is 51 deg. 33 min.

What is the difference of Longitude between Athens and Batavia ? between Brest and Cape Horn ? between Charleston, in America, and Cork in Ireland ? between Rome and cape Finisterre ? between Canton and the most northerly point of the Orkney islands ? between Morocco and Thibet ? between cape Bajador in Africa and Port Jackson, New Holland ? between the most northerly point of Madagascar and Otaheite ? between Mecca and Calcutta ?

PROBLEM VI--To find the distance of any two places on the globe.

Lay the graduated edge of the quadrant of altitude over both places, and the degrees between them multiplied by 69 1-2 will give you the distance in English miles. Thus the distance between the Lizard Point and the island of Bermudas, is 46 1-2 degrees, or 3147 miles ; between London and Jamaica, 469 1-2 miles.

What is the distance between Samarcand, in Tartary, and Pekin ? between Warsaw and Ascension Island ? between North Cape and Gibraltar ? between Lisbon and Isphahan ? between Rio Janeiro and the Cape of Good Hope ? between Madrid and Cairo ? between Boston and Cayenne ?

PROBLEM VII—*The hour at any place* being given to find what hour it is at any other place.*

Bring the place, where the hour is given, to the brazen meridian, and set the Index of the hour circle to that hour, then turn the globe, till the proposed place come under the meridian, and the Index will point to the present hour at that place.

Thus when it is twelve o'clock at noon in London, it is nearly four in the afternoon at the island of Mauritius; but at Jamaica, it is only about seven in the morning.

When it is ten in the forenoon at London, what is the time at Calcutta, Canton, Pelew Islands, Barbadoes, the western side of Lake Superior, Owyhee, and Easter Island?

*When the distance or difference of longitude between two places is known it is easy to ascertain their difference of time; by calculation it is noon, or twelve o'clock, when any place on the globe is exactly towards the sun, and the succession of day and night, or morning, noon and evening may be beautifully shewn, by turning the terrestrial globe in the sunshine or in the light of a fire or candle. But to ascertain exactly the number of hours and minutes in which, at the same moment of time two places differ, it is necessary to divide the difference of longitude by 15, because every 15 deg. is equal to one hour of time; and consequently, also, every degree is equal to 4 minutes of time. For example, when it is noon at London, it will be four o'clock in the afternoon at all places which have sixty degrees of longitude east of London, and eight in the morning at all places which are sixty degrees west of London. At all places which have 180 degrees difference of longitude, it will be 12 o'clock at night when it is noon at London. And in this manner, the hour in any part of the world may be calculated by adding to the given hour when the place is east, and subtracting when it is west.

What o'clock is it at York, Moscow, Cape Horn, Genoa, Syracuse, and Leghorn, when it is midnight at Lisbon ?

How much are the clocks of Barbadoes before ours ?

When it is twelve at noon at Port Jackson, what time is it at Paris and Dublin ?*

PROBLEM VIII—*To rectify the globe for the latitude, zenith and sun's place.*

1. For the latitude ; Elevate the pole above the horizon, according to the latitude of the place.

2. For the zenith ; Screw the quadrant of altitude on the meridian at the given degree of latitude, counting from the equator towards the elevated pole.

For the sun's place ; Find the sun's place on the horizon, and then bring the same place found on the ecliptic to the meridian, and set the hour index to 12 at noon.

Thus to rectify for the latitude of London on the 10th day of May. The globe must be so placed, that the north pole shall be $61\frac{1}{2}$ degrees above the north side of the horizon, then $51\frac{1}{2}$

*The different manner in which some nations reckon time is as follows :

The Babalonians, Persians, and Syrians begin their day at sunrise and count 24 hours. The ancient Jews, Athenians and Italians, reckon from sun setting. The Egyptians, like the English, begin at midnight, Astronomers and Seamen begin the day at noon and reckon 24 hours to the next day at noon ; and according to this method of reckoning, are all the calculations of the sun, moon, and planets made in the almanacs, &c.

will be found on the zenith of the meridian on which the quadrant must be screwed. On the horizon the 10th of May answers to the 20th of Taurus, which find on the ecliptic and bring it to the meridian, and set the index to twelve.

Rectify the globe for London, Petersburg, Madras Pekin, Oporto, Venice, Quebec, Port Mahon, Vienna, Dantzic, and Cornith, for the 24th of February, 27th of June, and the 6th of August.

PROBLEM IX—*To find at what hour the sun rises and sets any day in the year, and also upon what point of the compass.*

Rectify for the latitude and sun's place (prob. viii.) and turn the sun's place to the eastern edge of the horizon, and the index will point to the hour of rising; then bring it to the western edge of the horizon, the index will show the setting.

Thus on the 16th of March the sun rises a little after six, and sets a little before six in the evening.

What time does the sun rise and set at Petersburg, Naples, Canton, Dublin, Gibraltar, Teneriffe, and Vienna, on the 15th of April, the 4th of July, and the 20th November?

NOTE—On the 21st of March the sun rises due east and sets due west; between this and the 21st of September, it rises and sets to the northward of these points, and in the winter months to the southward of them. When the sun's

place is brought to the eastern or western edge of the horizon, it marks the point of the compass, upon which it rises or sets that day.

PROBLEM X.—*To find the length of the day and night at any time in the year.*

Double the time of the sun's rising, which gives the length of the night; double the time of his setting which gives the length of the day,

Thus, on the 25th of May, the sun rises at London about four o'clock, and sets at eight.—The length of the night is twice four, or eight hours: the length of the day is twice eight or sixteen hours.

What is the length of the day and night on the 22d of April, at London, Madrid, Batavia, St. Helena, Mexico, New York, and Canton?

Def. The declination of the sun is its distance from the equator north or south.

PROBLEM XI.—*The day of the month being given to find the sun's declination and all those places where the sun will be vertical at noon that day.*

Find the sun's place on the ecliptic, and bring it to the meridian, and the degree which stands over it is the sun's declination. Then turn the globe from west to east, and to all the places that pass under that degree will the sun be vertical that day.

Thus, on the 27th of October, the sun's declination will be 13 deg. 18 min. south, and will

be vertical at St. Salvador, in South America, &c &c. on that day. On the 10th of May, the sun is vertical to the salt mines in Africa, Ageeg, in the Red Sea, Fort Victoria, Hindostan, Sinho, Cochin-China, the island of Owyhee, and Porto Rico.

What is the Sun's declination, and to what places will he be vertical on the 10th of Feb. the 12th of March, the 9th of April, the 15th of August, the 21st of September, and the 6th of November?

When will the sun pass vertically over Surriam? the most easterly part of the bay of Honduras? the island of St. Helena, Ascension, Mauritius, and Guam?

When shall we condole with our friends at Borneo, on account of their suffering vertical heat?

Note—Wherever the sun is vertical, the rains are almost continual, which produce the swell of the Nile and other large rivers.

When does the rainy season commence at Barbadoes, Trinidad, and Madras?

When will the Nile begin to swell?

What two days in the year will a person at St. Kitts have no shadow?

PROBLEM XII—*At a given place and hour to find where the sun is then vertical.*

Bring the sun's place, found in the ecliptic for that day to the meridian, which shews his declination; elevate the pole to that declination;

then bring the given place to that meridian, and set the index to twelve o'clock at noon.—Turn the globe till the index points to the given hour; and the place exactly under the sun's declination on the brazen meridian will have the sun vertical at the given time.

Thus it will be found that the sun is vertical at Port Royal in Jamaica, when it is at a few minutes past five in the afternoon on the 11th of May, in London.

On the 24th of April, when it is six in the morning at London, the sun will be vertical at Madras.

Where is the sun vertical on the 24th of June, the 11th of July, the 16th of August and the 10th of November when it is seven in the morning and twelve at night in London?

PROBLEM XIII—The day and hour being given to find all those places of the earth where the sun is then rising and setting, where it is noon, midnight, &c.

Find by the last problem, the place to which the sun is vertical at the given hour; and bring the same to the meridian and rectify the globe to a latitude equal to the sun's declination. Then to all the places just under the western side of the horizon the sun is rising; to those just above the eastern horizon the sun is about to set; to all those under the upper half of the brazen meridian it is noon, and to all those under the lower half, it is midnight.

PROBLEM XIV—*To find all the places to which a lunar eclipse is visible at any instant.*

Find the place to which the sun is vertical at that time, and bring that place to the zenith, and set the index to the upper twelve, then turn the globe till the index points to the lower twelve and the eclipse is visible to every part of the earth that is now above the horizon.

✓
OF ASTRONOMY.

Astronomy is a knowledge of the heavenly bodies, their motions, magnitudes, &c.

The solar system consists of the sun, and the planets and comets moving about it.

The planets are bodies which appear to us like stars: not that they are luminous bodies, that is have light in themselves, but they shine by reflecting the sun.

They are called planets from a Greek word, which signifies wandering, because they change their places and do not always keep the same distance with one another, nor with the fixed stars.

There are two kinds of planets, primary and secondary. The first move round the sun and respect him only as the centre of their motions. The secondary planets, called also Satellites, or moons, are smaller planets revolving round the primary; while they, with the primary planets about which they move, are carried round the sun. The planets move round the sun at various distances, some being much nearer to him than our earth, and others much further off.

There are eleven primary planets, whose diameters, distances from the sun, and periods of revolution round the sun, are as follows:

Names .	Diameters in miles.	Distances from the Sun.	Time of their revolutions round the Sun.			
			Y.	D.	H.	M.
Sun	833,000					
Mercury	3,189	36,387,583	0	87	23	15
Venus	7,687	68,000,000	0	224	17	
Earth	7,970	96,000,000	1			
Mars	4,189	144,000,000	1	321	18	23
Vesta		217,000,000	3	66	4	
Juno	100	253,000,000	4	128		
Ceres	161	266,000,000	4	222		
Pallas	110	266,000,000	4	222		
Jupiter	89,170	490,000,000	11	314	20	
Saturn	79,042	900,000,000	29	174	1	
Herschel	33,945	1,793,698,244	83	150	18	

Of these our earth is accompanied by one moon ; Jupiter has four moons ; Saturn has seven moons, and Herschell has six moons. None of these moons except our own, can be seen without a good telescope.

All the planets move round the sun from west to east, and in the same direction do the moons revolve round their primaries.

When Venus is to the west of the sun it is a morning star ; when to the east, it is an evening star.

The paths in which the planets move round the sun are called their orbits.

The time of performing their revolutions round the sun is called their year, and the time of performing their revolutions on their axis their day.

The axis of a planet is an imaginary line drawn through its centre about which it revolves as on a real axis.

Mountains have been discovered in Venus and the moon ; hence we infer the same of other planets, and conclude that they have vallies, oceans, and dry land, and of course that they are adapted to the support of animal life, and to be the residence of rational beings.

OF THE SUN.

The sun is placed near the common centre of all the planets and comets, and turns round his axis in 25 days six hours, as is evident by the motion of spots seen on his surface.

OF COMETS.

Of all the celestial bodies, comets have given rise to the greatest number of speculations and conjectures.

But they are now generally understood to be solid opaque bodies, like the planets moving about the sun in very eccentric ellipses.

The figures of comets are very different. Some of them emit luminous matter on all sides resembling hair, and are called hairy comets; others have a long, luminous transparent tail projecting from the part which is opposite to the sun; and others are round without any appearance of hair or tail.

Their magnitudes also are very different. Some appear no bigger than fixed stars, others as large as Venus, and others much larger.

It is supposed that since the birth of Christ 500 comets have appeared.

OF THE MOON.

The moon goes round the earth from change to change in 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes.

The moon's diameter is 2180 miles; and her distance from the earth's centre 240,000 miles.— She goes round her orbit in 27 days 7 hours 48 minutes, moving about 2,290 miles every hour.

The moon is an opaque globe like the earth, and shines only by reflecting the light of the sun.

An eclipse of the moon, is when the earth comes between the sun and moon and hinders the light of the sun from shining on the moon.

An eclipse of the sun is when the moon comes between the sun and the earth, and hinders the light of the sun from coming to us. An eclipse of the moon can never happen but at the time of full moon.

An eclipse of the sun can happen only at the time of the new moon.

A digit is the 12th part of the sun or moon's diameter, and is a term often used in speaking of eclipses.

By means of telescopes there have been discovered on the surface of the moon many lofty mountains, some of which are volcanoes.

FIXED STARS.

The fixed stars comprehend all the celestial objects, excepting the sun, the moon, and the planets and some comets which now and then appear.

They are called fixed stars from their never changing their situation with respect to each other.

They may be distinguished from the planets by their twinkling.

The distance of the fixed stars from the earth is almost inconceivable. If a cannon ball was to continue moving with the same velocity as when first discharged, or 480 miles in an hour, it would not reach the nearest fixed star in less than

4,468,000 years. Light which flies about 164,000 miles every second, would be more than three years and one month in passing from the fixed stars to the earth.

With the naked eye we can see about 7,000 stars.

The stars on account of their apparently various magnitudes, have been distinguished into several classes or orders. Those which appear largest are called stars of the first magnitude; the next to them in lustre, stars of the second magnitude; and so on to the sixth; which are the smallest that are visible to the bare eye.

The stars are likewise distinguished into constellations, which is nothing more than a collection of them lying in the neighborhood of each other, and distinguished by the name of some animal or other figure.

These constellations are 80 in number: 12 of which are in the zodiac, 36 northward of it, and 32 southward.

OF THE EARTH.

The earth, like the rest of the planets has two motions, one round its axis, the other round the sun. It revolves round its axis once in 24 hours and causes a continual succession of day and night, and an apparent motion of the heavenly bodies from east to west. By this motion on its axis the inhabitants at the equator are carried 1043 miles in an hour.

It completes its revolution round the sun once in a year, and occasions the difference in the length of the days and nights, and the agreeable variety of the seasons.

The diameter of the earth's orbit is about 188,000,948 miles and its circumference 590,622,447 miles: its hourly motion in its orbit is 67,376 miles, which is 140 times greater than that of a cannon ball which moves about eight miles in a minute, and would be 22 years, 124 days 6 hours in passing from the earth to the sun.

The earth though called a globe is not exactly so, being 34 miles longer from east to west than from north to south. ✓

QUESTIONS IN ASTRONOMY.

What is Astronomy ?

Do all the planets revolve round the sun at the same distances ?

When is Venus an evening and when a morning star ?

What are the different figures of comets ?

When does an Eclipse of the moon happen ?

What is the velocity of light, and in what time does it pass from the fixed stars to the earth ?

What is the hourly motion of the earth in its orbit ?

Of what does the solar system consist ?

How many planets are there and what are their names ?

What are the planets orbits ?

Are the comets all of the same magnitude ?

What has been discovered on the face of the moon ?

How many stars can be discovered with the naked eye ?

What are the planets ?

How many moons has the earth ?

What revolution of a planet is called a year, and what a day ?

How many comets have appeared since the birth of Christ ?

What do the fixed stars comprehend ?

What are the planets called by that name ?

How many moons has Jupiter ?

How are stars distinguished as respects their magnitude ?

What are the axis and poles of planets ?

In what time does the moon go round the earth, that is from change to change ?

Why are the fixed stars called so ?

What are constellations, and how many are there ?

How many kinds of planets are there, and what called ?

What reasons are given for supposing the planets inhabited ?

What is the moon's velocity in her orbit ?

How may planets and stars be distinguished from each other ?

How many motions has the earth and what are their different effects ?

How many moons has Saturn ?

How is the sun situate, and in what time does it turn on its own axis?

What causes the light of the moon?

What is a diget?

With what velocity does a cannon ball fly when first discharged, and how long would it be in going from the earth to the fixed stars, if it went with unabated velocity?

Is the earth an exact globe?

Explain the difference between the motion of the primary and the secondary planets?

How many moons has Herschel?

What are comets and how do they move?

What is the moon's diameter, and her distance from the earth?

What is an eclipse of the moon?

What is the circumference of the earth's orbit?

What course do the planets move round the sun, and moons round the planets?

What is an eclipse of the sun?

How long will a cannon ball be in flying from the earth to the sun with unabated velocity?

Can the moons which revolve round the planets be seen?

✓

The following is a list of some of the principal fixed stars, with their magnitudes.

<i>Names of Stars.</i>	<i>Mag.</i>
Schedar in the breast of Cassiopeia,	3
Abruccabar, pole star, in the tail of the Little Bear,	2
Mirach in the girdle of Andromeda,	2
Alamach, in the foot of Andromeda,	2
Menkar in the jaw of the Whale,	2
Algol in the head of Medusa,	2
Algenib, the bright star in Perseus,	2
Pleiades the seven stars in Taurus,	3
Hyades, in Taurus,	3
Aldebaran, the Bull's south eye,	1
Capella, in the Goat,	1
Bellatrix, in the west shoulder of Orion,	2
Betelgeuse in the east shoulder of Orion,	1
Castor the bright star in the head of Gemini,	2
Procyon, the bright star in the Little dog,	1
Acubens in the claw of Cancer,	3
Regulus in the Lion's Heart,	2
Dubbe, upper pointer in the Great Bear,	3
Alioth, the first in the tail of the Great Bear,	2
Benetnach, last in the tail of the Great Bear,	2
Arcturus in Bootes,	1
Mirach, in the thigh of Bootes,	3
Alphacca, the bright star in the Crown,	2
Ras Alghithi, in the head of Hercules,	2
Ras Albague, in the head of Ophiuchus,	2
Rastaben, in the head of the Dragon,	2
Vega, the bright star in the Harp,	1
Altair, the bright star in the Eagle,	2

Deneb in the tail of the swan,	2
Alderamin, in the shoulder of Cepheus,	3
Scheat, in the thigh of Pegasus,	2
Marcab, in the wing of Pegasus.	2
Achernar, in the river Eridanus,	1
Rigel, in the foot of Orion,	1
Alpha, in the heart of the female Hydra,	2
Canopus, the bright star in Argo,	1
Sirius, the bright star in the Great Dog,	1
Virgin's Spike in the sheaf of Virgo,	1
Zubenesch, in the south scale of Libra,	2
Zubenelg, in the north scale of Libra,	3
Antares in the heart of Scorpio,	1
Fomalhult, bright star in the southern fish,	1
The foot of the cross,	1
The bright star in the Oars,	1
The bright star in Centaur,	1
Pollux in the head of Gemini,	1

OF THE CELESTIAL GLOBE.

The celestial globe is an artificial representation of the heavens, having the fixed stars drawn upon it, in their natural order and situation.—The eye is supposed to be placed in the centre.

As the terrestrial globe by turning on its axis represents the real diurnal motion of the earth, so the celestial globe by turning on its axis, represents the apparent motion of the heavens.

The Zodiac is an imaginary belt round the heavens, of about sixteen degrees broad, through the middle of which runs the ecliptic, or the apparent path of the sun.

The twelve signs of the zodiac which belong to the celestial globe have been already enumerated. *

The first points, of Aries and Libra, are called the *equinoctial* points, because, when the sun appears to be in either of them, the day and night are equal.

The first points of Cancer and Capricorn are called *solstitial* points, because when the sun arrives at either of them, he seems to stand still, or to be at the same height in the heavens at 12 o'clock at noon for several days together.

Definition. The latitude of the heavenly bodies is measured from the ecliptic, north and south. The sun, being always in the ecliptic, has no latitude.

*See page 139.

Def. The longitude of the heavenly bodies is reckoned on the ecliptic, from the first point of Aries, eastward, round the globe. The longitude of the sun is what is called, on the terrestrial globe, the sun's place.

PROBLEM I—*To find the latitude and longitude of any given star.**

Put the centre of the quadrant on the pole of the ecliptic and its graduated edge on the given star, then the arch of the quadrant intercepted betwixt the star and the ecliptic, shews its latitude, and the degree which the edge of the quadrant cuts on the ecliptic, is the degree of its longitude.

Thus the latitude of Regulus is 0 deg. 28 min. N. and its longitude nearly 147 deg. The latitude of Arcturus is 31 deg. N. nearly, its longitude is about 201 degrees.

What are the latitudes and longitudes of Cor, Caroli? of Aldebaran? of Perseus? of Canis Minor? of Canis Major? of Capella? and of the bright star in Corona Borealis?

PROBLEM II—*To find any place in the heavens by having its latitude and longitude given.*

Fix the quadrant as in the last problem, let it cut the longitude given on the ecliptic; then seek the latitude on the quadrant, and the place under it is the place sought. Thus, if I am asked what part of the heavens that is whose Longitude is 60

*The latitude and longitude of the Planets, and moon given in White's Ephemeris, the Nautical Almanac, &c

deg. 30 min. and latitude 5 deg. 30 min. south, I find it is that space which Aldebaran occupies.

What star is that whose longitude is 200 deg. 30 min. and whose latitude is 2 deg. south?

What star is that whose longitude is 85 deg. and whose latitude is 16 deg. south?

If a comet appear in that part of the heavens, whose longitude is 125 deg. and latitude 64 deg. to what constellation must I look for it?

Def. The declination of any heavenly body is measured upon the meridian from the equinoctial.

PROBLEM III—To find the declination of the sun or stars.

Bring the sun or stars to the brazen meridian, and then as far as it is in degrees from the equinoctial is its declination. Thus the sun's declination, April 19, is 11 deg. 19 min. north. On the first of Dec. it is 21 deg. 54 min. south.

What is the declination of the sun on the 10th of February; the 15th of May; the 11th of August; the 21st of September; the 10th of November; and 21st of December?

What is the declination of Beta in Draco; of the Pole star; of Algol in Medusa's head; of the star in the Bull's north horn; of Lyra; and of α in the Dragon's head?

Def. The *right ascension* of any heavenly body is its distance from the first meridian, (or that which passes through the first point of Ares) counted on the equinoctial.

PROBLEM IV—*To find the right ascension of the sun or any star.*

Bring the sun's place or star to the brazen meridian, and the number of degrees on the equator between the brass meridian and the point of Aries, is the right ascension. Thus the sun's right ascension on April 19, is 27 deg. 30 min. on the 1st of December, 247 deg. 50 min.

What is the sun's right ascension on the 15th of January; the 18th of March; the 24th of May; the 16th of September, and the 19th of Dec.

What is the right ascension of the star Beta in Auriga's shoulder; of Dubbe on the back of the Great Bear; of the Bull's eye; of Rigel in Orion's foot; and of Beta in the northern scale?

PROBLEM V—*The latitude of the place, the day and hour being given, to represent the face of the heavens at the time by the celestial globe so as to find and point out all the constellations and principal stars there visible.*

Elevate the pole so many degrees above the horizon, as are equal to the latitude of the place, and set the globe due north and south. Find the sun's place in the ecliptic, bring it to the brazen meridian, and set the index at 12 at noon; turn the globe westward till the index points to the given hour; then the surface of the globe represents the exact face of the heavens at the given place.

The learner will now represent the face of the heavens for six and ten o'clock in the evening of the 5th of November; and for nine and twelve at night of the 10th of May, and the 16th of October.

PROBLEM VI—To find the time when any of the heavenly bodies rise, set, or come to the meridian.

Rectify the globe to the latitude of the place, bring the sun's place in the ecliptic to the meridian, and set the index to 12. Then turn the globe till the given body comes to the eastern part of the horizon, and the index shows the time of its rising. Bring the body to the meridian, and the index shows the time of its setting. — Thus the time of the sun's rising and setting may be found. Turn the globe about its axis, all those stars which do not descend below the horizon, never set at that place, and those which do not ascend above it never rise there.

QUESTIONS

ON THE USE OF THE GLOBES.

- Which are the polar circles ?
- What is the difference of latitude between Cape Horn and London ?
- What do you mean by latitude ?
- How is the wooden horizon of the globe divided ?
- How many degrees south of Delhi, is Calcutta ?
- If at twelve o'clock I stand with my back to the sun, on which side is Lisbon ?*
- How do you reckon the longitude of a place ?
- How many zones are there ?
- What is the zenith ?
- What do you call the extreme points of the axis of the earth ?
- The clocks in Venice strike regularly from 1 to 24 ; what o'clock, therefore, is it at Nankin in China, and at Petersburg, when it is fourteen at Venice ?
- What o'clock is it at Venice when it is eight in the evening at Tobolsk ?
- If a ship sail in a direct course from the Cape of Good Hope to Van Dieman's Land, New Holland, at the rate of eight miles an hour, but during the voyage there is a dead calm for eight days and nights, what will be the time taken up in the passage ?
- If the pupil stand with his back to the sun at twelve o'clock has the east on his right hand, the west on his left, the north before him, and the south behind.

To what places is the sun rising this day, January 31, at 12 o'clock at noon ?

What is the terrestrial globe ?

What is the ecliptic ?

Which is the torrid zone ?

Which are the temperate zones, and the frigid ?

When will Sirius be on the meridian ?

What is the celestial globe ?

How do you find the length of the day and night at any time of the year ?

How much longer is the 10th of May at Archangel than at Madras ?

What do you mean by the declination of the sun ?

Are the circles described on the artificial globe to be found on the earth ?

What are the tropics ?

What do you mean by meridians ?

How many degrees west of Ava is Aracan ?

On which side of the great wall is China ?

What is the horizon ?

To what do the signs in the ecliptic refer, and why are they drawn on the terrestrial globe ?

Is Madras or Pondicherry the more easterly ?

Is Surinam or Trinidad the more northerly ?

Standing with your face due north in London, is Paris on your right hand or left ?

Into how many degrees is the circumference of the earth divided ?

Supposing a person to travel night and day, at the rate of five miles an hour, how long will he be in going from London to Paris, from Paris to Madrid, and from Madrid to Lisbon?

At what time will Arcturus rise on the first of March?

How will you find the declination of the bright star in the northern crown?

Has the sun any latitude?

What does the motion of the celestial globe represent?

If the sun set at London some time in May, at half past seven, how long has it been above the horizon?

If it rise at twenty minutes past five how many hours has it been absent?

How is the latitude of the heavenly bodies measured?

What is the Zodiac?

Which are the equinoctial points, and why are they so called?

How long will the caravan which travels only at the rate of 20 miles a day, be in going from Delhi to Mecca?

Which are the polar circles?

How many more degrees north latitude is Athens than Alexandria?

How much west of Cashmere is Ispahan?

In rectifying the globe for the latitude of Moscow, how many degrees is the north pole above the horizon?

On what point of the compass does the sun rise on the 10th of November; and on what point does it set on the twentieth of May?

To what places is the sun setting on the twenty first of May, when at London it is nine in the morning?

Where is it noon when it is midnight at London on the first of June?

Which are the solsticial points, and why are they so called?

How is the longitude of the heavenly bodies measured.

How will you find the right ascension of the star in the Bull's horn?

How will you find the latitude and longitude of the largest star in Adromeda's head?

What is the longitude of the sun?

On the 21st of March the rising sun, faces a particular row of houses; how are they situate?

Looking steadily at the setting sun, on the twenty first of September, is Copenhagen on my right or left?

What do you mean by the declination of the sun?

If at twelve o'clock I stand with my back to the sun, on which side is Astracan?

What is the right ascension of a heavenly body?

VOCABULARY
OF
NAMES OF PLACES,
DIVIDED AND ACCENTED,

IN THE WAY IN WHICH THEY ARE USUALLY
PRONOUNCED.



The compiler would recommend that the scholar be required to commit the following table to memory, if young, let him say only a few words at a time, but after having gone through the Geography, he then should repeat what is mentioned in the table, and either from a recollection of the situation of the place, or from a reference to a map, and perhaps sometimes it will be necessary to apply to a gazetteer; he should be required to add, if a kingdom, in what part it lies and what countries or states lie around it: as

“Connecticut, one of the United States in North America. It lies in the Northern part and is bounded by Massachusetts on the north

If a river, where it rises, what course it runs and where it empties; thus,

“Susquehannah, a river in the United States it rises in the state of New York, and runs

southerly course through Pennsylvania, and empties into the Chesapeake bay at his head."

If a town thus ;

"Paris the Metropolis of France. It is situate in the northern part, on the river Seine.

If a lake thus ;

"Champlain lake, in the United States. It lies between the states of Vermont and New York, in a north and south direction, and is about 150 miles long."

If a mountain thus :

"Caucassus a high mountain in Asia, running between the Black and Caspian sea."

If a sea,

"Baltic, a large sea in Europe, lying in the northern part, and surrounded by the kingdoms of Sweden, Russia, Prussia and Germany."

If an island,

"Ceylon, a large island of the East Indies.— It lies in the western part of the bay of Bengal, near Cape Comorin."

And in that manner any other name or place that may occur.

The division of the words, and marks of accentuation are similar to those which are used in spelling books.

Ab-be ville, a city in France.

Ab-ing-ton, a town in Virginia.

Ab-er-deen, a town in Scotland.

A-bo, a city in Swedish Finland.

Ab-ys-sin-ia, a large kingdom of Africa.

A-ca-di-a, now called Nova Scotia.

Acapulco, a sea port town in Mexico.

Achaea, now called Livadia, the district in which stood Athens, Thebes, &c.

Adem, the capital of Sumatra.

Acre, a celebrated sea port in Palestine.

Adel, a kingdom in Africa.

Aden, a kingdom in Africa.

Adrianople, the second city in Turkey.

Adige, a river in Italy.

Adriatic Sea, or Gulf of Venice, between Italy and Turkey.

Adventure Island, in the South Pacific ocean.

Africa, a large but uncivilized quarter of the globe.

Algeria, now called Archipelago.

Agamenticus, a mountain in Maine.

Aggerhus, the largest diocese in Norway.

Aggra, the principal kingdom of the Mogul empire in Asia.

Ajan, a kingdom in Africa.

Aix la Chapelle, (pro. Aix la sha pel) a celebrated city in Germany.

Aland, an Island in the Baltic sea.

Albania, a province of Turkey.

Albany, (pro. Ol ba ny) the capital of the state of New York.

Albemarle Sound, in North Carolina.

Alderney, an island in the British Channel.

Alep, the metropolis of Syria.

Alexandria, a city in Lower Egypt.

Algiers, (pro. Al ge-ers,) a kingdom of Africa.

Alabama, one of the U. States of N. America.

Alcantara, a sea port in Spain.

- Al-le-ga ny**, Mountains, a long range of mountains in the United States.
- Alps**, the highest mountains in Europe.
- Am-a zon**, the largest river in the world, situated in South America.
- Am-boy**, a town in New Jersey.
- Am-boy-na**, one of the Molucca islands.
- A-mer-i-ca**, the largest of the four quarters of the globe.
- Am-herst**, a town in New Hampshire.
- A-mi-ens**, a famous city in France.
- Am-phi-po-lis**, an ancient city in Macedonia.
- Am-ster-dam**, the capital of Netherlands.
- A-mur**, a river in Chinese Tartary.
- An da lu sia**, a province in Spain.
- An da man**, a name given to certain islands in the bay of Bengal.
- An des**, [or Cordilleras] a great chain of mountains in South America.
- An dros cog gin**, a river in Maine.
- An gle sey**, an island in the Irish Sea.
- An go la**, a kingdom in Africa.
- An go ra**, a city of Natolia.
- An na bon**, an island in the Gulf of Guinea.
- An nap o lis**, the capital of Maryland.
- An ti cost i**, an island in the gulf of St. Lawrence.
- An til les**, [called also the Ca rib ees] islands in the West Indies.
- An ti gua**, one of the West India islands.
- An ti na po lis**, an ancient capital in Egypt.
- An ti och**, [pron. An ti ok] formerly the metropolis of Syria.
- An ti pa ros**, an island in the Archipelago.

- An to ni o**, one of the Cape de Verd islands.
Ant werp, formerly the capital of the Austrian Netherlands.
Ap. en nines, a chain of mountains in Italy.
A ra bi a, a large country in Asia.
A ral, a lake of Asia near the Caspian Sea.
A ra rat, a celebrated mountain in Asia.
Ar ca di a, a province of Peloponnesus.
Arch an gel, a considerable city of Russia.
Ar chi pel a go, formerly called the *Æ-ge-an* sea.
Ar me ni a, a large country in Asia.
Ar ra gon, one of the most considerable provinces of Spain.
As ca lon, an ancient town of Palestine.
As cen sion, an island in the Atlantic.
A sia, the most fertile of the four quarters of the globe.
A soph, (or Azoph) a town and sea in Tartary.
As syr ia, an ancient country of Asia.
As tra can, the capital of Asiatic Russia,
A then s, an ancient city of Greece.
A thos, a high mountain in Greece.
At las, a chain of Mountains in Africa.
At lan tic Ocean, between America and Europe.
A va, an empire in India.
A ver no, a celebrated lake in Italy,
Augs burgh, pro. (Os burg) the metropolis of Suabia in Germany.
Au gus ta, a town in Georgia,
Au gus tine, [St.] a town in East Florida.
Aus tral a sia, one of the divisions of the Asiatic islands.
Aus tri a, a large kingdom in Europe.

A za mor, a sea port of Morocco.

A zof, a sea between Europe and Asia.

A zores, islands in the Atlantic.

Ba bel Man deb, a famous strait in the Indian ocean.

Ba by lon, the ancient capital of Chaldea.

Ba car, an inland province of Hindostan.

Bac tri a, an ancient kingdom of Asia.

Ba ha ma, i-lands north of Cuba.

Ba den, a kingdom of Germany.

Baf-fins's Bay, a gulf of North America.

Bag dad, (pron Bag dat,) a celebrated city of Asiatic Turkey.

Bag na gar, the capital of Golconda.

Bai kal, a large lake in Asiatic Russia.

Ba ja dor, a cape on the west of Africa.

Bal bec, the ancient Heliopolis, a town in Syria.

Bal di via, a town in Chili.

Baltic, a large sea in Europe.

Bal ti more, a town in Maryland.

Ba li, an island in the East Indies.

Ban da, the chief of the nutmeg islands.

Ban tam, the most powerful town of Java.

Bar ba does, an island in the West Indies.

Bar ba ry, a large country in Africa.

Bar ca, a country situate between Tripoli and Egypt.

Bar celo na, a city of Catalonia in Spain.

Ba sil, a protestant canton of Switzerland.

Bas ti a, a capital of Corsica.

Ba ta vi a, or Holland, now the kingdom of Netherlands.

Ba ta vi a, a city in the island of Java.

- Bath, a town in England, Virginia and Maine.
 Ba va ri a, a country in Germany.
 Beau fort, a town in South Carolina.
 Bel fast, a town in Ireland.
 Bel go rod, a strong town in Turkey.
 Bel grade, a celebrated town in Turkey.
 Belle isle, an island on the French coast.
 Bem be a, a province of Angola in Africa.
 Ben coo len, a fort and town of Sumatra.
 Be ne ven to, a rich city of Naples.
 Bengal, a country of the hither peninsula of India.
 Bengu e la, a kingdom of Africa.
 Be nio, a kingdom of Africa.
 Ben ning ton, a town in Vermont.
 Ber gen, a sea port town of Norway.
 Ber lin, the capital of Prussia.
 Ber mu das, islands in the Atlantic.
 Berne, the capital of Switzerland.
 Beth le hem, (pronounced Beth lem) a town of Palestine.
 Bher ing's straits, between America and Asia.
 Bil bo a, a town in Spain.
 Bil dul ge rid, a large country of Africa.
 Bir man, an empire in Asia.
 Bir ming ham, a town in England.
 Bis cay, a large bay in Europe.
 Bi thy ni a, a part of Asia Minor.
 Black Sea, in the south east part of Europe.
 Blanc [Mont,] a mountain in Switzerland.
 Blen heim, (pro. Blen hem,) a village of Germany, celebrated for a victory gained there by the duke of Marlborough.
 Blue ridge, a mountain in Virginia.

- Bo he mi a**, a kingdom of Europe.
Bo log na, (pro. Bo lo na,) a dutchy in Italy.
Bom bay, a noted city of Hindostan.
Bon, a cape on the north of Africa
Bo na vis ta, one of the Cape de Verd Islands.
Bon i fa ci o, a strait between Corsica and Sardinia.
Bor ne o, an island in the East Indies.
Both ni a, a subdivision and sea of Sweden.
Bos ton, the capital of Massachusetts.
Bou lougne, (pronounced Boo lone) a sea port in France.
Rour bon, an island east of Madagascar.
Bour deaux, (pronounced Boor do) a large town in France.
Bou tan, a kingdom of Asia, west of Thibet.
Bou tou, one of the Molucca islands.
Bra bant, a province of the Netherlands.
Bra gan za, a considerable town in Portugal.
Bran den burgh, a large country of Germany.
Bran dy wine, a river in Delaware.
Bra zil, a vast extent of country in South America.
Bre men, a free city of Germany.
Bres law, the capital of Silesia in Prussia.
Brest, a sea port town of France.
Brunswick, New, a province in North America.
Brus sels, the richest city of the Netherlands.
Bu da, a fortified town in Hungary.
Bu en os Ayres, a large town in South America.
Bur ling ton, a town in New Jersey and Vermont.

Bur ram poo ter, a river in Hindostan.

Bus so ra, (pron. Bos so ra) a sea port town of Turkey.

By zan ti um, the ancient name of Constantinople.

Buz zard's Bay, in the southern part of Massachusetts.

Ca diz, a large sea port town in Spain.

Cal fra ri a, a large country in the south of Africa.

Cag li a ri, the capital of the island of Sardinia.

Cai ro, the capital of Egypt.

Ca la bri a, a town of Naples.

Cal cut ta, a celebrated town in Hindostan.

Ca le do ni a, a large island in the South Pacific ocean, north of New Holland.

Ca li cut, a kingdom of Hindostan.

Ca li for ni a, a peninsula in North America.

Cal va ry, a mountain near Jerusalem.

Cam bay a, a bay and large city of Hindostan.

Cam bo di a, a kingdom in the Birman Empire.

Cam den, a town in South Carolina.

Cam pea chy, a strong town in New Spain.

Ca na da, a large country in North America.

Ca nan da gua, a lake in New York.

Ca na ry, islands in the Atlantic ocean.

Can di a, an island in the Mediterranean.

Can ton, the second city of China.

Cape Bre ton, an island in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Ca rib bi an, Sea between North and South America.

Car lisle, a town in Pennsylvania.

Cape Fran cois, a town in St. Domingo.

Car o li na, North and South, states of North America.

Car o line, islands in the Pacific ocean.

Car pa thi an mountains, a chain which divides Hungary and Transylvania from Poland.

Car tha ge na, a famous sea port in Spain.

Cas co, a Bay in Maine.

Cas pi an Sea, in Asia.

Cas tile, (pro. Cas tele) an ancient kingdom of Spain.

Cat a lo ni a, a considerable province of Spain.

Cat te gate, a strait in the entrance of the Baltic.

Cau ca sus, a high mountain in Asia.

Ca ya ho go, a river in Ohio.

Cay enne, a French province in South America.

Ce le bes, an island in the East Indies.

Cha tau que, a lake in New York.

Cham plain Lake, in the United States.

Chan der na gore, an European settlement at Bengal.

Charles ton, a town in South Carolina.

Ches a peake, a bay in the United States.

Chi li, (pro. Che li) a country of South America.

Chi li co the, a town in Ohio.

Chi loe, an island near Chili in the Pacific Ocean.

Chim bo ra zo, the most elevated part of the Andes.

Chi na, the most populous empire in the world.

Chow an, a river in North Carolina.

- Chris ti a na, a town in Norway.
 Chris ti an o ple, a sea port town in the Baltic.
 Church ill, a river in North America
 Ci am pa, a kingdom in the Birman empire.
 Cin cin na ti, a town in Ohio
 Cir cas si a, a large country of Asiatic Turkey.
 Co chin China, a kingdom of Asia.
 Cod, cape in Massachusetts.
 Co logne, (pron Co lone,) a town in Germany.
 Co lum bia, a district in the United States.
 Com peigne, (pron Com-pain) a town in France!
 Com o rin, a cape in Asia.
 Com mo ro island in the Indian ocean.
 Con go a kingdom in Africa.
 Con nec ti cut, one of the United States of North
 America.
 Con stance, a lake in Switzerland.
 Con stan ti no ple, the capital of Turkey.
 Con cord, a town in New Hampshire.
 Co pen ha gen, the capital of Denmark.
 Cor fu, an island in the gulf of Venice.
 Co rinth, a very ancient town of the Morea.
 Cork, a county of Ireland
 Co ro man del, the eastern coast of the Peninsu-
 la of Hindostan
 Cor si ca, an island in the Mediterranea.
 Cra cow, a celebrated city of Po and
 Cres sy, a celebrated town of France.
 Cu ba, the largest island in the West Indies.
 Cum ber land, a mountain and river in Tennes-
 see.
 Cyc la des, islands situated between Negropont
 and Candia.

prus, an island in the Levant.
 go, an island in the Baltic.
 mas cu, a town in Syria.
 n be a, province of Abyssinia.
 n i e t ta, an ancient town of Egypt.
 t z i c, a considerable commercial town in
 ru-sia
 ube, the largest river in Europe.
 da n e l l e s, two ancient castles [called Sestos
 and Abydos] of Turkey
 r i e n, or isthmus of Panama, a narrow neck of
 land joining North and South America.
 v i s ' s Straits in North America.
 d. sea in Asia.
 ware, a state, river and bay in the United
 States.
 h i, a considerable province of Mogulstan
 os, an island in the Archipelago.
 ta, one of the ancient divisions of Egypt.
 mark, one of the northern kingdoms of Eu-
 rope
 e a d a, [or De si de ra d a] the first of the
 aribbee islands discovered by Columbus.
 r o i t, a town in Michigan territory.
 r b e k r, a province of Turkey.
 man's Land, (pron. Diman's) an island south
 of New Holland.
 o p e, (pron. Deep,) a sea port in France.
 n i n g o, St. (or His-pa ni o l a, or Hay ti,) a
 large island in the West Indies.
 m i n i c a, a small island in the West Indies.

Don, or **Ta na** is, one of the principal rivers in Europe

Don go la, pron, **Dan go la**, a province of Abyssinia.

Do ver, a town and strait in Europe.

Dou ro, a river in Spain.

Drave, a river in Austria.

Dres den, the capitol of Saxony.

Dron theim, a town of Norway.

Dub lin, the capital of Ireland.

Dun dee, a considerable town in Scotland.

Dun kirk, a considerable town in France.

Dwi na, a river and province of Russia.

E bro, a river in Spain.

E den ton, a town in North Carolina.

E di burgh, (pron. **Ed in bo ro**) the capital of Scotland.

E dis to, a river in South Carolina.

E gypt, an ancient kingdom of Africa.

Elbe, a river in Germany.

E le phan ta, an island eight miles distant from Bombay.

El si no re, a town in the island of Zealand.

Eng land, (pro **Ing land**) the most considerable part of Great Britain.

E rie, a large lake in North America

Es qui maux, (pron **Ess ki mo**) a country of N. America.

Es se qui bo, a river in Spain.

E thio pi a, a very large country in Africa

Et na a celebrated volcanic mountain in Sicily.

E tru ria, a kingdom of Italy, formerly called **Tuscauy**.

Eu phra tes, one of the most celebrated rivers in Asia.

Eu rope the smallest, but most distinguished quarter of the globe.

Ex e ter, a town in New Hampshire.

Fal mouth, a town in England and district of Maine.

Falk land, islands east of Cape Horn.

Fare well, a cape south of Greenland.

Fay,ette ville, a town of North Carolina.

Fer ro, one of the Canary islands, and island north of Scotland.

Fer rol, a sea port town in Spain.

Fez, a kingdom of Africa.

Fin is terre, a cape in Spain.

Flan ders, a province of the Netherlands.

Flo rence, a celebrated city of Italy.

Flor i da, a territory of the United States.

For mo sa, a large island in the Chinese sea.

Fox, island near Kamtschatka.

France, a large and important empire in Europe.

Franc fort, a town in Germany and Kentucky.

Fred er icks burgh, a town in Maryland.

Fri burgh, (pron. Free-burg) the capital of Brisgaw in Germany. Also the name of one of the Swiss Cantons.

Friendly Islands, there are about 150 of these in the Pacific ocean; they were discovered by Captain Cook

Fries land, (pron. Freez land) formerly one of the Seven United Provinces

Ga li lee, a town of Asiatic Turkey.

- Gall**, a considerable town in Switzerland
- Gallapagos** i-lands, situate about the equator, in the Pacific ocean
- Gallie**, an island near the coast of Peru
- Gambie** a great river of Negroland in Africa.
- Ganges**, a celebrated river of Hindostan
- Garonne**, a river in France.
- Gau-daloupe**, one of the West India i-lands.
- Gaza**, ancient town of Palestine.
- Georon**, pron. Jaron, a town in Persia.
- Genesee**, a river in New York.
- Geneva**, a small, independent republic, attached to Switzerland.
- Genoa**, formerly a small republic in Italy, but now united to the kingdom of Sardinia
- George, St.**, a strong fort on the Coromandel coast in Hindostan.
- George. (St.)** the largest of the Bermuda islands.
- Georgetown**, a town in Columbia district.
- Georgie** a province of Asia, near the Black sea.
- Georgia**, the most southerly of the United States of America
- Germany**, a large country in Europe.
- Ghent**, a considerable town in Netherlands.
- Gibraltar**, a strong town and fort in Spain, belonging to Great Britain.
- Gilolo**, a large island in the East Indies.
- Glaris**, one of the thirteen cantons in Switzerland.
- Glasgow**, a large city in Scotland.
- Goa**, a town in Hindostan
- Golconda**, a kingdom in Hindostan.

Gom bron, (pron. Gom broon) a sea port town in Persia

Go me ra, one of the Canary isles.

Gon dar, a town of Abyssinia in Africa,

Goth land an island in the Baltic.

Got ten burg, a town in Sweden.

Gra na da, New, a large country of South America.

Gra na da, one of the West India islands.

Great Britain, one of the largest of the European islands.

Great Belt, a strait near the island of Zealand.

Greece, a celebrated country in European Turkey.

Green land, a large country in the Frozen ocean, celebrated for its whale fishery.

Gri sons, people who inhabit the Alps, and are in alliance with the Swiss.

Gronin gen, formerly one of the seven United Provinces.

Gau da loup, (pron. Gau da loop,) one of the Caribbee islands

Gua ya quille, a town in Peru

Guad al quiv er, a river in Spain.

Guar da fui, a cape east of Africa.

Guel der land, a territory of the Netherlands.

Guern sey, an island on the coast of France.

Gui a na, a large country of South America.

Guinea, a part of Africa from which slaves are brought.

Hack in sack, a river in New Jersey.

Har laem, (pro Harlem) a town of Netherlands.

Hague, the seat of government in Netherlands.

Hain an, an island belonging to China.

- Hal i fax**, a town in Nova Scotia.
Hal low ell, a town in the State of Maine.
Ham burg, a large free city in Germany.
Ha no ver, a kingdom in Germany, belonging to the king of England.
Hanse Towns, a society of sea port towns in Germany, united for their common interest.
Hartford, a town in Connecticut.
Ha van nah, a sea port town of the island of Cuba in the West Indies.
Hav er hill, a town in Massachusetts.
Havre de Grace, (pro. Hav er de grass,) a strong sea port town of France.
Hebri des; islands west of Scotland.
Hebri des, [New,] islands in the South Sea.
Hei dle burgh, the capital of the Lower Palatinate in Germany.
He le na, [St.] an island in the Atlantic.
Hel voet sluys, pron. Hel vet sloos, a maritime town of Holland.
Her cula ne um, an ancient city of Naples overwhelmed by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius.
Hi e ro po lis, an ancient town of Asia Minor.
Hin dos tan, that part of India which lies west of the Ganges.
His pa ni o la. See Domingo.
Hogue a town and Cape of France.
Hol land called also Batavia; the republic of the Seven United Provinces; likewise the name of one of those provinces.
Hon du ras, a province of New Spain in North America.
Ho reb, a famous mountain of Arabia.

Hudson's Bay, a large bay of North America.

Hudson, a river and town in New York.

Humber, a river of England.

Hungary, a kingdom of Europe.

Huron, a large lake in North America.

Jago, St., a town in Chili.

Jaffa, a town of Palestine in Asia, called in the scriptures **Joppa**.

Jamaica, the principal of the English West India islands.

James, a large river in Virginia.

Janeiro, a province and city of Brazil.

Japan, an empire of Asia, composed of several islands.

Java, an island south of Borneo.

Ice land, a large island in the Frozen Ocean.

Ida, a famous mountain in the island of Candia.

Idumea, anciently Edom, a small territory of Asia, bordering on Palestine.

Jeddo, the metropolis of the empire of Japan.

Jersey, an island on the coast of France.

Jersey, New, one of the United States of North America.

Jerusalem, a famous city of Palestine.

Jesso, pro Yesso, a large island of Asia.

Illinois, a state and river in the U. States.

Indiana, one of the U. States of America.

Indies, East, divided into India within the river Ganges, and India beyond the river Ganges.

Indies, West, comprehends a vast number of islands of all sizes in America,

Indus, a large river in Asia.

Ingria, a province of Russia.

- Ins pruck**, a town of the Tyrol.
Jor dan, a small river in Palestine.
Ire-land, one of the British Isles.
Ir kutsch, one of the governments of Asiatic Russia.
Ir ra wa da, a large river in the Birman Empire.
Ir tis, a large river in Asia.
Is pa han, the capital of Persia.
It a ly, a very large Peninsula in the south of Europe.
Iv i ca, an island in the Mediterranean.
Ju an Fer nan dez, an island in the Pacific ocean near the coast of Chili.
Ju ne a ta, a river in Pennsylvania.
Jut land, a large peninsula in the north of Europe.
Kaf ta, the largest sea port of Crim Tartary.
Kam schat ka, a large peninsula west of Asia.
Kan ha wa, a river in Virginia.
Kas kas ki a, a river and town in the state of Illinois.
Ken ne bec, a river in Maine.
Ken tuck y, one of the United States of North America.
Ki ang, a large river in China.
Kings ton, a town in Upper Canada.
Knox ville, a town in Tennessee.
Ko la, the capital of Russian Lapland.
Ko nigs berg, the capital of Regal Prussia.
La bez, a kingdom of Africa.
La bra dor, a country of North America.
Lac ca dives, a cluster of islands in the Indian Ocean.

La do ga, a considerable town and lake of Russia.

La-drone, or **Ma ri an ne** islands, a cluster of isles in the Pacific Ocean.

La Hogue, a cape in France.

La hor, a province in Hindostan.

La moille, a river in Vermont.

Lan cas ter an inland town in Pennsylvania.

La os, a kingdom of Asia.

La Pla ta, a large river in South America.

Lap land, a large country in the north of Europe.

Las sa, the capital of Thibet.

Lau sanne, pro. **Lo san**, a large town of Switzerland.

Law rence, St a river and gulf in N. America.

Le oo Ke oo, a cluster of isles east of China.

Lew is town, a town in Upper Canada.

Lex ington, a town in Kentucky.

Lux em burg, a town of Germany.

Leg horn, pro. **Le gorn**, strong town of Etruria in Italy.

L in ster, pro. **Len ster**, a province of Ireland.

Leip sic, a large and strong town of Upper Saxony.

Le man, a large lake of Switzerland, generally called the lake of Geneva.

Lem nos, an island at the entrance of the Dardanelles.

Le pan to, a gulf, and town in European Turkey.

Ley den, a large town in Holland.

Li ba nus, a celebrated mountain in Turkey in Asia.

Leige, a bishopric of Germany.

Lima, the capital of Peru.

Limburg, a province in the Austrian Netherlands.

Limerick, a town in Ireland.

Lipari, an island on the coast of Sicily.

Lisbon, the capital of Portugal.

Lisle, a large and strong town in the north of France.

Lithuania, a large country in Europe formerly a part of Poland.

Livadia, an ancient town of European Turkey.

Loango, a kingdom of Africa, the inhabitants of which are the blackest in the world.

Loire, a river in France.

Lombardy, a kingdom which formerly included the whole of the northern parts of Italy.

Lond, Loch, a large lake in Scotland.

London, the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and one of the largest cities in the world.

Londonderry, a town in Ireland.

Lookout, a cape of North Carolina.

Loretto, an episcopal town in Italy.

Louisbourg, pro **Louisburgh**, the capital of the island of Cape Breton in N. America.

Louisville, a town in Kentucky.

Louisiana, a very large country in North America.

Lubeck, a small territory of lower Saxony.

Lucayo, one of the Bahama Islands.

Lucca, a small republic in Italy.

Lucerne, a town of Switzerland.

- Lu ci a**, St. one of the West India islands.
Lu nen burgh, a duchy of Lower Saxony.
Lux emburgh, a large province of the Nether-
 lands.
Ly ons, the second city of France.
Ma ca o, an island in the bay of Canton.
Ma ce do ni a, a province of European Turkey.
Machi as, a town in Maine
Ma da gas car, a large island in the Indian O-
 cean.
Ma dei ras, pro **Ma de ras**, islands in the Atlan-
 tic ocean.
Ma dras, a very considerable town in the East
 Indies.
Ma drid, the capital of Spain
Mag da le na, a river in New Grenada.
Ma gel lan, a famous strait in the southern part
 of South America.
Maine, one of the United States of North Amer-
 ica.
Ma jor ca, an island in the Mediterranean.
Ma ken zies, a large river in North America.
Ma la bar, a part of the western coast of India
 within the Ganges, or Hindostan.
Ma lac ca, a peninsula joining to Siam.
Mal dives, a cluster of islands west of Ceylon.
Mal ta, an island in the Mediterranean.
Man, the isle of, situated in the Irish sea.
Man ga lore, a sea port town on the Malabar
 coast in Hindostan.
Man heim, a strongly fortified town of the Lower
 Rhine in Germany.

Ma-ni-l-a, the principal of the Phillippine islands.

Man tua, a considerable dutchy in Italy.

Ma ra cai bo, a lake and towu in South America.

Ma ra thon, a village of Greece formerly a city of great renown.

Ma ri et ta, a town in Ohio.

Ma ri no, pro. **Ma re no**, a republic of Italy the smallest in the world.

Mar mo ra (the sea of) communicates with the Black Sea and the Archipelago.

Mar seilles, a sea port in the south of France.

Mar tha's Vine yard, an island belonging to Massachusetts.

Mar quis-sas, islands in the South Pacific Ocean.

Mar ti ni co, a considerable island in the West Indies.

Mary land, one of the United States of North America.

Mas sa chu setts, one of the United States of N. America.

Ma ta pan, the most southern promontory of the Morea.

Mau ri ti us, an island on the coast of Africa.

Mec ca, the capital of Arabia, the place of Mahomet's nativity.

Me di ter ra ne an, [sea] so called on account of being nearly surrounded by land.

Mei nam, a river in the Birman empire.

Memel, a river in Prussia.

Mem phre na gog, a lake in Vermont.

Mentz, formerly one of the electorates of Germany.

Mer ri mac, a river in New Hampshire.

Mes so po ta mia, the ancient name of Diarbekr.

Mes si na, a strong town and strait in Sicily.

Mex i co a considerable country in North America

Mi a co, an island in the bay of Canton.

Mi am i. the name of three rivers in Ohio.

Mich il li mack i nak, a noted strait in North America.

Mid dle bury, a town in Vermont.

Mi lan, a large country of Italy.

Mil ledge ville, the capital of Georgia.

Min da na o, the largest of the Philippine islands.

Min gre lia, a country of Asia bordering on the Black sea.

Mi nor ca, an island in the Mediterranean sea.

Mich i gan, a lake and territory in the United States of America

Mi sist ra, the capital of the Morea in Greece.

Mis sis sip pi, a river and state in North America.

Mis sou ri, a state and large river in America.

Mo cha, a town in Arabia Felix.

Mo hawk, a river in New York.

Mol da vi a. a province of European Turkey.

Mo luc cas, a cluster of islands south of the Philippines.

Mo no mo ta pa, a kingdom of Africa.

Mon te Vi de o, a town on the river La Plata, in South America.

Mont pelier, the capital of Vermont.

Mo ra via, a large lake in Africa.

Mo ra vi a, a province annexed to the kingdom of Austria.

Mo re a, the ancient Peloponnesus of Greece.

Mo roc co, a large empire of Africa

Mo zam bique, pro. **Mo zam beek**, a kingdom of Africa.

Mos cow, a very large and ancient city of Russia.

Mu nich, pronounced **Mu nic**, the capital of Bavaria.

Mus king um, a river in Ohio.

Nan-ci, the capital of Lorraine in France.

Nan kin, a very large city of China

Nan tuck et, an island belonging to Massachusetts.

Nantz, an ancient town of France.

Na ples, a kingdom in the south of Italy.

Nash ville, a town in Tennessee.

Natch es, a town in Mississippi.

Nar-a-gan-set, a bay in Rhode Island.

Na to li a, a country of Asiatic Turkey.

Na za reth, a town of Palestine

Ne gro land, a large tract of country in Africa.

Ne gro pont, an island in the Archipelago

Ne ther lands, a kingdom in Europe, containing seventeen United Provinces; the Austrian Netherlands and the French Netherlands.

Neuf cha teau, pro. **Noo shat to**, a strong town in Austria.

Neuf chat tel, pro. **No shat tel**, a sovereign country of Switzerland.

New Britain, a Large country in North America

New Brunswick, a country in North America.

Newbury port, a town in Massachusetts.

New found land, a large island on the eastern coast of North America.

New Ha ven, a town in Connecticut.

New Hol land, the largest island in the world.

New bern, a town in North Carolina,

New Hamp shire, one of the United States of North America.

New Jersey, one of the United States.

New Lon don, a town in Connecticut.

New Or leans, a town in Louisiana.

New Ma drid, a town in Missouri

New Zea land, an island in the Pacific.

Ni ag a ra, a considerable river in N. America.

Ni ca ra gua, a lake and maritime province of Guatimali.

Nice, (pro Nees,) a province of Italy.

Ni co bar, islands, situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Bengal.

Ni co me di a, an ancient town of Natolia in Asiatic Turkey.

Ni co po lis, a town in European Turkey

Nie ster, or **Dniester**, (pro Nees ter,) a large river that falls into the Black Sea.

Ni ger, a very large river in Africa,

Nile, the most celebrated river in the world.

Ni ne veh, an ancient town of Assyria

Noot ka, or **King George's Sound**, on the western coast of North America.

Nor folk, a commercial town in Virginia.

Nor way, a large country in the north of Europe.

- No-va Sco ti a**, a considerable country of North America.
- No vo go rod**, a large province of Russia.
- Nu-bi-a**, a kingdom of Africa.
- Nu-rem-berg**, the capital of Franconia in Germany.
- O-by**, a large river in Asiatic Russia.
- O-chotsk**, a large sea east of Asia.
- Oc za kow**, a large and famous town in the south of Russia.
- O-e land**, an island in the Baltic Sea.
- O-gee chee**, a river in Georgia.
- O hi o**, a river and state in N. America.
- Ol mutz**, a town in Moravia, in Austria.
- O lym pus**, a celebrated mountain in Asia Minor.
- O ne ga**, a large lake of the Russian empire.
- O nei da**, a lake in New York.
- On ion**, a river in Vermont.
- O non da ga**, a lake in New York.
- On ta ri o**, a large lake in North America.
- On a lash ka**, an island in the N. W. part of N. America.
- O por to**, a sea port town of Portugal.
- Ork neys**, several islands in the north of Scotland.
- O ro no co**, a large river in South America.
- Or-mus**, an island in the Persian gulf.
- Or ti gal**, a cape in the N. W. part of Spain.
- Os tend**, a strong town of Netherlands
- Os ti acks**, a people of Siberia, who inhabit the banks of the river Oby.
- O ta he i te**, one of the Society islands in the Pacific Ocean.
- Ot ter Creek**, in Vermont.

Over ys sel, one of the Seven United Provinces.
O why hee the largest of the Sandwich Islands.
Pa ci fic Ocean, (or South Sea) divides Asia from America.

Pa-lat i uate, a considerable province of Germany, divided into the Upper and Lower, the former the Palatinate of Bavaria, and the latter the Palatinate of the Rhine.

Pa ler mo, a town in Sicily.

Pal es tine, a country of Asiatic Turkey.

Pal my ra, formerly a magnificent city of Arabia Deserta.

Pa na ma, a considerable district in New Grenada

Pa pu a, or New Guinea, a large island on the north of New Holl and

Pa ra guay, a large country of South America.

Pa ris, the Metropolis of France.

Par ma, a Dutchy of Italy,

Par nas sus, a famous mountain of Lavadia, in Turkey.

Pa ros, one of the Cyolades in the Archipelago. famous for its marble.

Pas sa ma quod dy, a bay in the United States

Pa ta go nia, a large country in the southern part of South America.

Pat mos, [or Pat mo sa,] an island in the Archipelago.

Po to mac, a river in the United States,

Pe dee, a river in North Carolina.

Pe gu, a kingdom of the Birman Empire.

Pe kin, the metropolis of China, and the most populous city in the world.

Pe lew, or Paloo, islands lie east of the Phillipine islands and are famous for their palm trees.

Penn syl va ni a, one of the United States of N. America.

Pe nob scot, a river in the District of Maine.

Pen sa co la, the capital of West Florida.

Per di do, a river that divides Florida from Alabama.

Per ga mos, an ancient town in Asiatic Turkey.

Per sia, a large empire of Asia.

Persian Gulf, a large gulf between Persia and Arabia Felix.

Pe ru, a country on the west side of South America, famous for its gold mines.

Pe ters burgh, the capital of the Russian empire and town in Virginia.

Pha ros, a small island in the Mediterranean opposite to Alexandria.

Phi la del phi a, the capital of Pennsylvania.

Phil lip pine Islands, situate in the Chinese sea, the chief of them are Luzon or Manilla, and Mindanao.

Pied mont, pronounced Pede mon, a country of Italy.

Pin dus, a mountain in European Turkey.

Pis cat a qua, a river in New Hampshire.

Pitts burg, a town in Pennsylvania.

Pla cen za, a duchy of Italy.

Pla ta, a large, rich and populous town of Peru.

Pla ta, a very considerable river in South America.

Pla tæ a, a famous town in Greece, in which was a temple dedicated to Jupiter.

Platts burgh, a town in New York.

Po, a large river in Italy.

Pont char train, a lake in Louisiana.

Po-land, formerly a large kingdom of Europe, but now it makes a part of the dominions of Russia, Prussia and Germany.

Pome rania, a province of Upper Saxony in Germany.

Pon di cher ry, a large town on the Coromandel coast of Hindostan.

Port-land, a town in the state of Maine.

Port o bel lo, a sea port town of the Isthmus of Panamá.

Poly ne sia, a division of the Asiatic islands.

Ports mouth, a town in New Hampshire.

Por tu gal, the most western kingdom of Europe.

Po-to-si, the richest town of Buenos Ayres.

Pots-dam, a town of Saxony, in Germany.

Pough-keep sie, a town in New York.

Prague, the capital of Bohemia

Pre co pi a, a town of Servia, in European Turkey.

Prov i-dence, a town in Rhode Island.

Prov i-dence, one of the least of the Bahama islands.

Prus-sia, a considerable kingdom of Europe.

Pu-lo Can ton, an island on the coast of Cochin China.

Pu lo Pe nang, an island in the Indian sea called also Prince of Wales Island

Py re nees, a ridge of mountains which separate Spain from France

Que bec, the capital of Lower Canada.

Qui to, [pro. Ke to] a town of Peru in South America.

Ra leigh, the capital of North Carolina.

Ra ma, an ancient town of Palestine.

Rap pa han nock, a river in Virginia.

Ra tis bon, a strong town of Bavaria, in Germany.

Red sea, between Arabia and Egypt.

Res o lu tion Island, a small island in the South Sea.

Rhe, an island on the western coast of France.

Rheims, (pronounced Rheems) a large town in France.

Rhine, a large river in Europe.

Rhodes, an island in the Mediterranean.

Rhode island, one of the United States of North America.

Rhone, a considerable river in France.

Rich mond, the capital of Virginia.

Ri ga, the capital of Livonia in Russia.

Ri o Je ne i ro, (pro. Re o Je ne ro) a river and town in Brazil.

Ro an oke, a river in North Carolina.

Ro chelle, pro Rochel, a large town in France.

Rome, pro Room, a v-ry ancient city, the capital of the Pope's dominions.

Ro set to, or Ras child, a town in Egypt.

Rot ter dam, a large and strong town of Netherlands.

Ru gen, an island in the Baltic sea.

Rus sia, the largest empire in the world ; it extends over the north of Europe and Asia.

Rut land, a town in Vermont.

Sa co, a river in the state of Maine.

Said, supposed to be the ancient Thebais, a town of Egypt.

Sala man ca, an ancient town in Spain.

Salem, a sea port town in Massachusetts.

Sal ee, an ancient town of Fez in Africa.

Sal va dor, St a town of Congo in Africa.

Sa mar cand, a strong town of Usbec Tartary.

Sa moie da, pronounced **Sa mo e da**, a large country of Russia, bordering on the Frozen Ocean

Sa mos, an island of the Archipelago.

Sand wich islands, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean.

San dus ky a river in Ohio.

San ta Fe, a town in New Mexico.

Sa ra gos sa, a town of Aragon in Spain.

Sar di ni a, an island and kingdom of the Mediterranean.

Sa van nah, a town and river in Georgia.

Sa vov, a sovereign duchy between France and Italy.

Sax o ny, a kingdom of Germany

Schaff hau sen, a Canton in Switzerland.

Scheldt, a large river of the Netherlands.

Sche nec ta dy, a town in New York,

Schayl kill, a river in Pennsylvania.

Sci o ta, a river in Ohio.

St Croix, a river and island in North America.

Shet land, a vast number of islands lying north of the Orkneys.

Scil ty, a number of islands and rocks on the west of Cornwall.

- Sci o**, an island of the Archipelago.
Scot land, the northern part of Great Britain.
Scyl la, celebrated rocks near Sicily.
Se bas ti an, St. a strong sea port in Spain.
Sen e ca, a lake in New York.
Se ne gal, a kingdom of Negroland in Africa,
Se naar, a kingdom of Nubia in Africa.
Se rin ga pa tam, a large city in Hindostan.
Se vern, a considerable river in England.
Se ville, the capital of Andalusia in Spain.
St Goth ard, a noted mountain in Switzerland.
Shan non, a river in Ireland.
She nan do ah, a river in Virginia.
St. Fran sis, a river in Brazil.
Si am, a kingdom in the Birman Empire.
Si ber ia, a large country of Asia, comprehend-
 ing the most northerly part of Russia
Si cily a large island in the Mediterranean.
Sier ra Le one, an English settlement at the
 mouth of a large river of the same name in Af-
 rica.
Si hon, a river in Tartary.
Si le sia, a province of Germany.
Si na i, a mountain of Arabia Petræ.
Sind, or **Tarta**, a province of Hindostan.
St. Ja go, a town in Chili,
Sky, one of the largest of the Hebrides,
Slave Lake, in North America.
St. Ma ry, a river that divides the United States
 from Florida.
Smyr na, a sea port town of Natolia in Asiatic
 Turkey.

Snow don, a mountain in England.

So ci e ty islands, a cluster of islands in the Pa-
cific Ocean.

So co tra, an island situated near Arabia Felix,
famous for its aloes.

So fa la, a kingdom on the coast of Mozambique
in Africa.

Spa, a town of Westphalia, in Germany, famous
for its mineral waters.

Spain, a large kingdom in the west of Europe.

Spire, a bishopric of the Upper Rhine in Germa-
ny

Spits ber gen, an island in the northern sea be-
tween Greenland and Nova Zembla.

Stam boul, the Turkish name for Constantinople.

Sta ten, an island belonging to New York.

Stock holm, the metropolis of Sweden.

Stone henge, a heap of stones placed in a circu-
lar form on Salisbury plain, supposed to have
been a Druid temple.

Sto ny mountain, in North America.

Stras burg, a large town in France.

Strom bolli, one of the Lipari islands in the Med-
iterranean.

Sua bi a, a circle of Germany, south of Franco-
nia.

Su ez, a town at the extremity of the Red sea

Su ma tra, a large island in the Indian Ocean
west of Borneo.

Sun da Isles, a group of islands in the Indian O-
cean, of which the chief are Borneo, Sumatra,
and Java.

Su pe ri or, the largest Lake in North America.

Su rat, a sea port town of Hindostan.

Sû-rî-nam, a district of Guiana in South America.

Sus, a kingdom of Africa tributary to Morocco.

Sus-que-han-nah, a river in the United States.

Swé den, a large kingdom in the north of Europe, formerly part of Scandania.

Swit-zer-land, a beautiful and picturesque country situated between France and Italy; and divided into thirteen cantons.

Syr a-cuse, an ancient town in Sicily.

Sy-ri a, a province of Turkey in Asia.

Table Mountain, an exceedingly high promontory near the cape of Good Hope.

Tá-gus, a river which rises in Spain, and passes by Lisbon, into the Atlantic.

Tan gier, a sea port town in Mozambique in Africa.

Tan jóre, a province of the Coromandel coast in Hindostan.

Ta rán-to, a sea port of Naples.

Tar ta-ry, a large country in Asia.

Tat ta, a large and very populous town in Hindostan.

Tau-ri-s, a very considerable town in Persia, supposed to contain 400,000 inhabitants.

Tau-rus, a chain of mountains in Asia.

Téflis, a strong town of Georgia in Asiatic Turkey.

Te-ne-riffe, one of the Canary islands, celebrated as a very high mountain.

Ten-nes-seé, one of the United States of North America.

Ter-nate, the principal of the Molucca islands.

'Ter-ra-del Fu e go, a name given to the island at the southern extremity of America.

'Tex el, an island on the coast of Holland.

'Thames, a navigable river in England

'The ba is, or Lux or, an ancient city of upper Egypt.

Thebes, an ancient city in Greece.

'Thi bet, pro. 'Ti bet, a kingdom of Chinese Tartary

'Thu rin gi a, a province of Saxony.

'Ti be ri a, a river in Italy which rises in the Apennines.

'Ti dor, one of the Molucca islands.

'Ti gris, a celebrated river in Asia.

'Ti rol, a mountainous part of Germany, belonging to the house of Austria.

'To ba go, one of the Caribbee islands.

'To bols-koi, the capital of Siberia.

'To le do, an ancient town of New Castle in Spain

'Ton ga ta boo, one of the Friendly islands.

'Ton quin, (pro. Ton kin,) a kingdom of Asia.

'Tor ne a, a town of Bothnia in Sweden.

'Tou lon, an ancient and strong town in the South of France

'Tou louse, pro Too looze, an ancient town of France.

'Tran syl va ni a, a province of Europe annexed to Austria.

'Trent, a bishopric of Germany.

'Tren ton, a town of New Jersey.

'Treves, pro. 'I rave, a province of Germany.

'Fri ni dad, an island on the coast of New Grenada.

Trin co maile, a large town of the island of Ceylon.

Tri po li, one of the northern states of Africa.

Troy, the capital of Troas in Asia, and a town in New York.

Tu nis, one of the northern states of Africa.

Tur co ma ni a, a province of Asiatic Turkey.

Tu rin, a large city in Italy.

Tur key, the dominions of the Grand Seignor, which are partly situated in Europe, and partly in Asia.

Tus ca ny, a considerable state in Italy, now the kingdom of Etruria.

Tweed, a river that separates England from Scotland.

Tyre, an ancient sea port town of Asiatic Turkey.

Va lais, a territory belonging to Switzerland.

Ven ice, formerly an independent Italian republic, now belonging to Austria.

Ve ra Cruz, a sea port town of New Spain.

Ver mont, one of the United States of North America.

Ve ro na, an ancient town of Venice in Italy.

Ver sailles, a town of France, famous for its magnificent palace.

Ve su vi us, a large volcano of Naples in Italy.

Vi en na, the capital of Austria.

Vir gin islands, a cluster near the Caribbees.

Vir gin i a, one of the United States of North America.

Vi sa pore, a large country of Hindostan.

Vis tu la, a considerable river in Poland.

Ukraine, a fertile country, in the southern part of Russia.

Ulm, an imperial city of Suabia in Germany.

Uls-ter, a province of Ireland.

Um-me-ra-poo-ra, the capital of the Birman Empire.

Un-der wald, a canton of Switzerland.

Up sal, a large town in Sweden.

U-ri, the most southern canton of Switzerland.

Ush ant, an island on the coast of France.

U-ti-ca, a town of Africa, rendered famous by the death of Cato, also a town in New York.

U-trecht, one of the Seven United Provinces.

Wa-bash, a river in the United States.

Wal-la-chia, a province of Hungary.

Wal-che-ren, an island near Zealand, one of the Dutch Provinces.

Wales, a principality on the west of England.

War-saw, the capital of Poland.

Wash-ing-ton, the capital of the United States.

We-ner, a lake in Sweden.

West-pha-lia, a duchy of Germany.

White-Sea, a bay of the Frozen Ocean on the coast of Russia.

Wil-liam Fort, a fort and town of Bengal.

Wil-ming ton, a town in Delaware.

Wil na, a large trading town in Russia.

Wind-sor, a town in Vermont.

Win-ne pegi, a large lake in North America.

Win-de pis se ó-gee, a lake in New Hampshire.

Wir-tem-burgh, a kingdom in Germany.

Wis-cas-set, a town in Maine.

Wel-ga, a large river of Russia.

Wor ces ter, pro. **Woos ter**, an inland town of Massachusetts.

Wurtz burg, a large district in Germany.

Xa vi er, St. a town of La Plata in South America.

York, New. one of the United States, and town of North America.

Ya zoo, a river in Mississippi.

Yel low sea, on the coast of China.

Yo ho ga ny, a river in Pennsylvania.

York, river in Virginia, and town in England.

Zaire a large river in Africa.

Zan gue bar, a large country of the eastern coast of Africa.

Zante, an island on the coast of the Morea in the Mediterranean.

Zan zi bar, an island on the eastern coast of Africa.

Zaa ra, a vast sandy desert of Africa.

Zea land, an island in the Baltic.

Zee land, one of the Dutch provinces.

Zeil, a strong town of Lower Saxony.

Zem bla, or **Nova Zembla**, a large country of the Northern Ocean, supposed to be an island.

Zu rich, a canton of Switzerland.

Zuy der zee, a great gulf of the German Ocean in Holland.

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS &C. IN THE WORLD.

This table has been principally selected from the best geographical tables. The longitude is reckoned from Greenwich.

<i>Places</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Latitude.</i>	<i>Longitude.</i>
Aberdeen	England	57° 9N	2° 18 W
Adrianople	Turkey	41 3	27 10 E
Albany	U States	42 39	73 30 W
Aleppo	Turkey	35 45	36 20 E
Algiers	Algiers	36 49	3 13
Amiens	France	49 54	2 18
Amsterdam	Holland	52 23	4 46
Antwerp	Netherlands	51 13	4 23
Archangel	Russia	64 34	38 58
Astracan	Russia	46 21	47 44
Bagdad	Turkey	33 20	44 24
Balasore	India	21 20	86
Baltimore	U. States	39 22	76 35 W
Barcelona	Spain	41 23	2 11 E
Bassora	Turkey	30 45	47 40
Batavia	Java	6 11 S	106 52
Bayonne	France	43 29 N	1 29 W
Belfast	Ireland	54 43	5 57
Belgrade	Turkey	45	21 20 E
Bergen	Norway	60 24	5 20
Berlin	Germany	52 31	13 22
Bermuda I.	Atl. Ocean	32 35	63 28 W
Birmingham	England	52 30	1 15
Bilboa	Spain	43 26	3 21
Bologna	Italy	44 30	11 23 E
Bombay	India	18 57	72 38
Boston	U. States	42 28	71 3 W

Boulogne	France	50 43N	1 37E
Bordeaux	France	44 50	0 85W
Bremen	Germany	53 5	8 40E
Breslaw	Germany	51 3	17 9
Brest	France	48 23	4 29W
Bristol	England	51 28	2 85
Brussels	Netherlands	50 51	4 21E
Buda	Hungary	47 40	19 20
Buenos Ayres	Paraguay	34 35S	58 31W
Cadiz	Spain	36 31N	6 2
Cagliari	Sardinia	39 25	9 38
Cairo	Egypt	30 3	31 21
Calais	France	50 57	1 51
Calcutta	India	22 23	88 28
Canton	China	23 8	113° E
Caraccas	Terra Firma	10 31	66 55W
Carthagena	Spain	37 37	1 8
Carthagena	Terra Firma	10 27	75 27
Christiana	Norway	59 55	10 48E
Charleston	U States	32 50	80 15W
Constantinople	Turkey	41 1	28 58E
Copenhagen	Denmark	55 41	12 25
Cork	Ireland	54	8 28W
Dantzic	Poland	54 22	18 34E
Dresden	Germany	51 8	13 42
Dublin	Ireland	53 21	6 6W
Dunkirk	France	51 2	2 22E
Edinburgh	Scotland	55 58	3 12W
Elsinore	Denmark	56 2	12 37E
Ferrol	Spain	43 29	8 16W
Florence	Italy	43 46	11 E
Francais (C)	St. Domingo	19 46	72 15W
Frankfort	Germany	50 8	8 35E
Geneva	Switzerland	46 12	6 6

Genoa	Italy	44 25N	8 36E
Ghent	Netherlands	51 3	3 44
Gibraltar	Spain	36 5	5 22W
Glasgow	Scotland	55 52	4 15
Goa	India	15 31	74 45E
Good Hope	Caffraria	33 56S	18 23
Gottenburgh	Sweden	57 42N	11 39
Gratz	Germany	47 4	15 26
Greenwich	England	51 29	0 0
Hague	Netherlands	52 4	4 17
Halifax	Nova Scotia	44 46	63 29W
Hamburgh	Germany	53 33	9 56 E
Hartford	U States	40°44	72°50W
Havannah	Cuba	23 12N	82 18
Horn (Cape)	S America	55 58S	68 13
Hull	England	53 48N	33
Ispahan	Persia	32 25	52 15 E
Jackson (P.)	N Holland	33 52S	151 19
Janeiro	Brazil	22 54	43 11W
Jeddo	Japan	36 N	139 40 E
Jerusalem	Turkey	31 46	35 20
Konn gsberg	Prussia	54 43	21 35
Leeds	England	53 48	1 34W
Leghorn	Italy	43 33	10 16 E
Lepsic	Germany	51 19	12 20
Leyden	Holland	52 8	4 28
Lima	Peru	12 18	76 49W
Limerick	Ireland	52 22N	9 53
Lisbon	Portugal	38 42	9 9
Lisle	France	50 38	3 4 E
Liverpool	England	53 22	2 52W
London	England	51 31	6
Lyons	France	45 46	4 49 E
Maco	China	22 11	113 35

Madeira I.	Atl. Ocean	32 38N	17 6	W
Madras	India	13 5	80 29	E
Madrid	Spain	40 25	3 17	W
Majorca I.	Mediterranean	39 35	2 30	E
Malaga	Spain	36 42	4 21	W
Manchester	England	53 30	2 80	
Manilla	E. Indies	14 36	120 53	E
Marseilles	France	43 18	5 22	
Mecca	Arabia	21 40	41	
Mexico	Mexico	19 29	101 26	W
Milan	Italy	45 28	9 2	E
Montpelier	France	43 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 53	
Moscow	Russia	55 46	37 33	E
Munich	Germany	48 30	11 30	
Nankin	China	32 5	113 47	
Nantes	France	47 8	1 32	W
Naples	Italy	40 51	14 18	E
Newcastle	England	55 3	1 39	W
Oporto	Portugal	41 10	8 27	
Orleans (N.)	U. States	29 58	89 59	
Orleans	France	47 44	1 54	
Ostend	Netherlands	51 14	2 56	E
Oxford	England	51 44	1 15	W
Padua	Italy	45 14	11 52	E
Palermo	Sicily	38 10	13 43	
Panama	Mexico	8 58	80 15	W
Paris	France	48 50	2 20	E
Providence	U. States	41 51	71 26	W
Pekin	China	39 54	116 27	E
Petersburgh	Russia	59 56	30 19	
Philadelphia	U. States	39 57	75 8	W
Pico	Azores	38 29	28 26	
Plymouth	England	50 22	4 16	
Pondicherry	India	11 43	79 55	E

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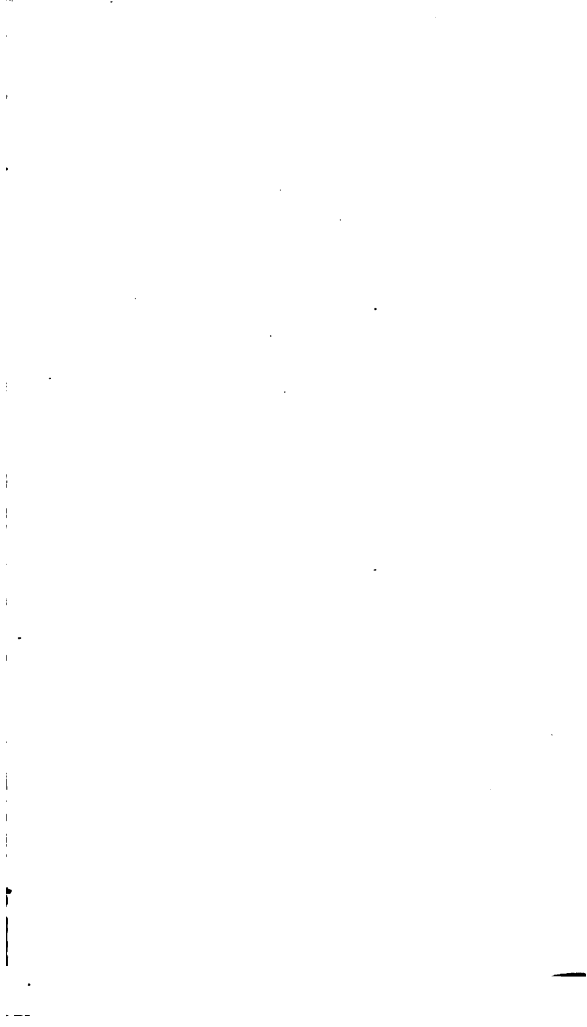
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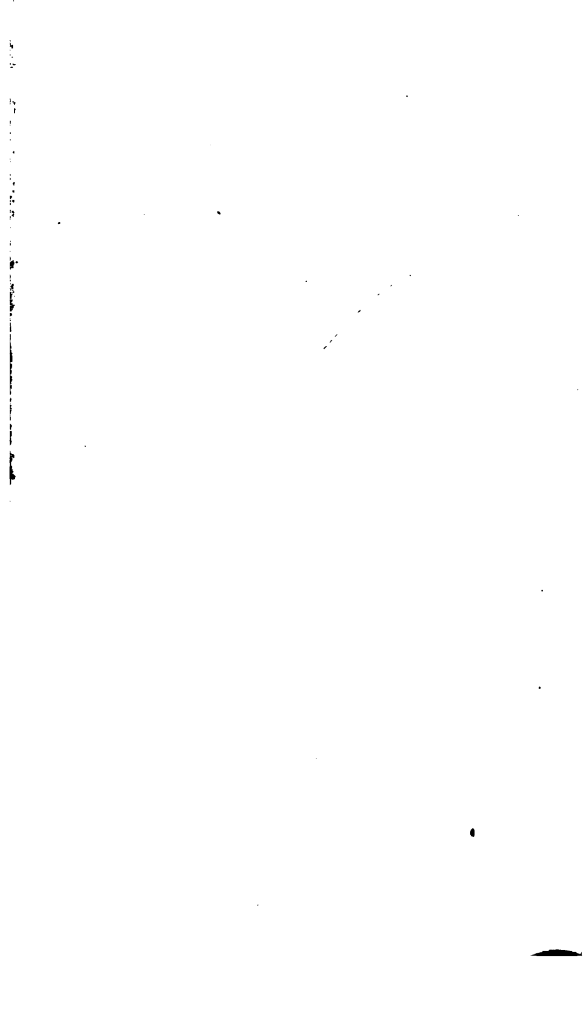
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